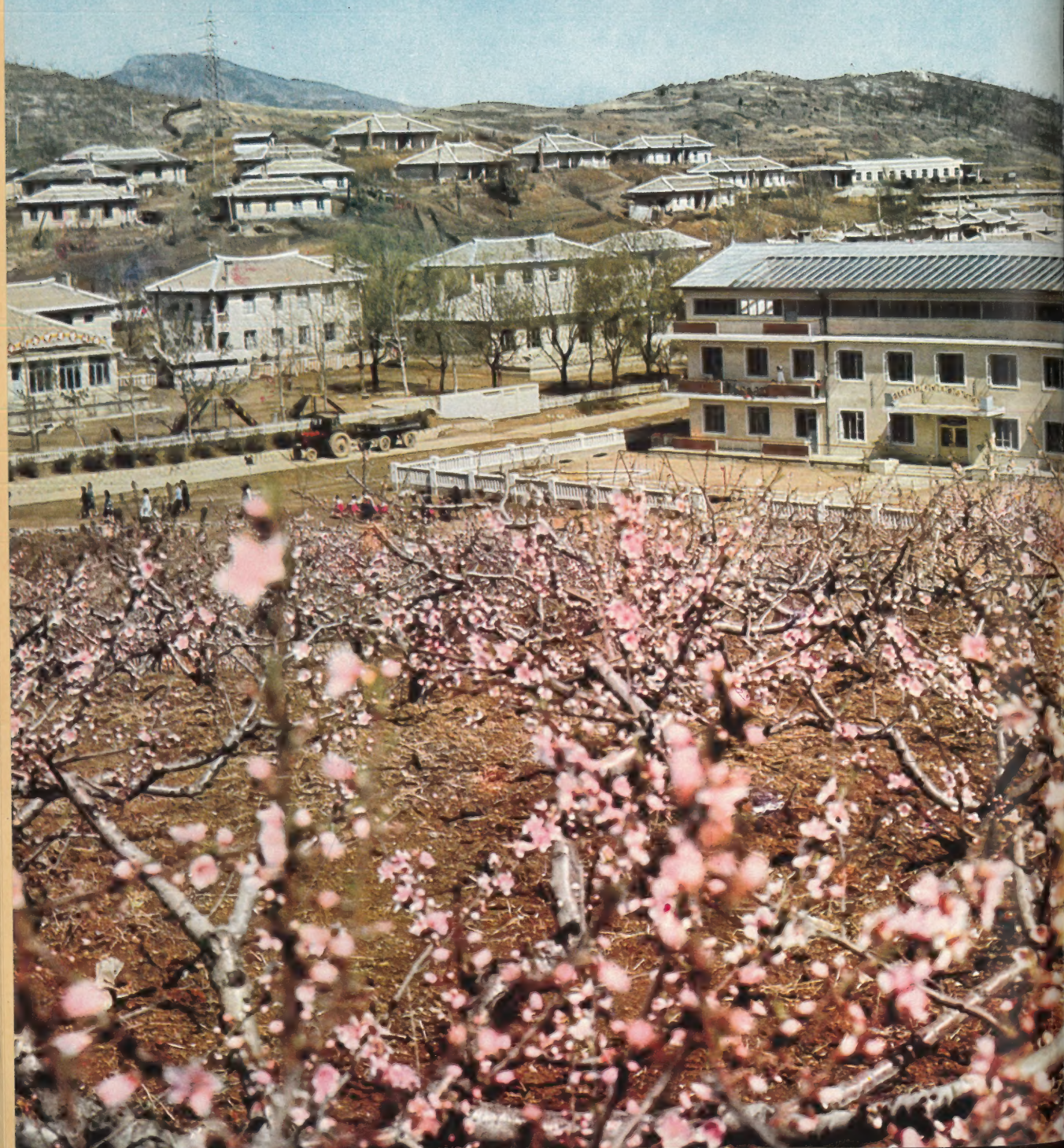


No. 13502



Korea Today

PYONGYANG 6 1974



Korea Today

6 (No. 213) 1974

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES
PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The Pukchong Resin Factory, a local industry factory, produces large quantities of high-quality plastics to meet the need of the county population

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY "L'UNITA," ORGAN OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY KIM IL SUNG

(January 29, 1974)

QUESTION: One year ago we heard with a great hope that an agreement was reached between the two parts of Korea on peacefully reunifying the country, free from interference of outside forces. But, later we learned that new difficulties cropped up in its way.

Will you please tell us what these difficulties are and how they can be overcome?

ANSWER: In 1972 a North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by our Party, was made public in our country as a result of the dialogue held between the north and the south. This was a big advance in the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The people throughout the world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people in the north and the south, rejoiced over and warmly hailed it.

After the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement we made every possible ef-

fort to put it into practice and achieve national reunification as early as possible. But in this effort we ran up against a big obstacle owing to the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists to perpetuate the national division.

The south Korean authorities under the manipulation of US imperialism scrapped the North-South Joint Statement on the day following its signature, saying that it was no more than an untrustworthy piece of paper. After that, they kept perpetrating acts totally contravening the principles of the North-South Joint Statement and turned down all the reasonable proposals we put forward to accelerate national reunification. Then, last June they openly announced to the world a "policy" of fixing and perpetuating the national division. The south Korean authorities asserted that north and south Korea should enter the United Nations separately. This was designed, in

the last analysis, to freeze the division of the nation and keep our country divided into two parts for ever.

The nation-splitting manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities are a product of the "two Koreas" policy of US imperialism. Seeing that it was impossible to materialize their wild design to invade the northern half of the Republic and turn the whole of Korea into their colony, the US imperialists brought forward the "two Koreas" policy with the sinister aim of keeping at least south Korea in their grip. At the United Nations General Assembly session last year the US imperialists, together with their followers, resorted to all sorts of tricks to pass a "resolution" on "two Koreas."

The Japanese militarists most zealously follow the US imperialists in their "two Koreas" plot. While stepping up their renewed invasion of south Korea, the Japanese militarists, hand and glove with the US imperialists, are actively pushing ahead with the plot to create "two Koreas." It is not for nothing that some time ago a Japanese journal wrote that "the 'two Koreas' policy is a drama acted by the Pak Jung Hi regime on a US script and under US direction and Japanese stage management."

We consider that the road to the solution of our country's reunification question can be cleared only by smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities and by putting an end to foreign interference in the Korean question.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic resolutely oppose any attempt to fix and perpetuate the division of our country and thoroughly reject any

outside interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

Last year's session of the United Nations General Assembly, the historically first to be held with the attendance of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, checked the "two Koreas" plot of US imperialism and its lackeys, expressed support to the three principles of national reunification laid down in the North-South Joint Statement and adopted a decision on the immediate dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a tool of US imperialism for its interference in our internal affairs. This was a welcome step which created a favourable situation for the solution of our country's reunification question and a great victory of our Party's policy of independent, peaceful reunification.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic will make every possible effort as ever for smashing all attempts to perpetuate the division of our nation and hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

First of all, we will actively struggle to strip the "UN forces" cap off the US imperialist aggression force in south Korea, the main obstacle to the solution of Korea's reunification question, and to force it to withdraw. At the same time, we will strive to continue the dialogue between the north and the south and realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between them in accordance with the principles clarified in the North-South Joint Statement.

In order to continue and develop the dialogue between the north and the south, the south Korean authorities must refrain from

any acts contravening the principles of the North-South Joint Statement. They are still now persisting in the manoeuvres to perpetuate the national division and the policy of dependence upon outside forces and harshly repressing the democratic personalities and patriotic youth and students of south Korea who call for national reunification and democracy. Today such acts of the south Korean authorities constitute the chief obstacle to the dialogue between the north and the south.

If the south Korean authorities renounce their splittist stand, respect the North-South Joint Statement and make sincere efforts for its implementation, the north-south dialogue will make a successful progress.

If the south Korean authorities continue to ignore the North-South Joint Statement and follow the road which runs counter to it, the people will not pardon them. The south Korean youth, students and people, indignant at the south Korean authorities' ever more undisguised policy of fascist repression and manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split and their policy of dependence upon Japan, have risen in the anti-"government" and anti-fascist struggle for democracy. Already for months they have been valiantly fighting under the slogans: "Down with the Pak regime!" "Establish democracy!" and "An immediate end to dependence on Japan!" It is natural that the south Korean youth, students and people should struggle against those who, clinging to the sleeves of the outside forces, betray the nation and repress the people by force.

The just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people will certainly be crowned with victory, and the cause of national reunification will be surely realized through the united strength of the entire Korean people.

QUESTION: You are living in a region which has witnessed two protracted, sanguinary wars over the past 25 years and where imperialism suffered a heavy blow from the heroic struggles of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples. What is your opinion of the prospects of the situation in this region today when the Vietnamese people won a brilliant victory and new relationships have been established in the international arena?

ANSWER: In the past the struggle of the peoples against the imperialists' aggression and intervention has been fiercer in Asia than in any other regions and the imperialists have sustained a severe blow in this region.

The US imperialists suffered a heavy political and military defeat in the Korean war, which marked the beginning of their decline. Beaten again in the Viet Nam war, they have sunk deep into the pit of ruin. In Cambodia today the US imperialists are getting it in the neck all the time. Everywhere in Asia they are meeting with setbacks and rebuffs.

All facts show that in Asia in the past years the situation has developed in favour of its peoples and the US imperialists have suffered a serious setback.

But the US imperialists have not yet given up their aggressive designs against Asian countries. They are making desperate efforts to save themselves out of their predicament. The crafty US imperialists produced the so-called "Nixon doctrine" to pit Asians against Asians by inciting their satellite states and puppets in Asia. Under the zealous aegis of the US imperialists, the Japanese militarists are stepping up their infiltration into many Asian countries to realize their ambition for overseas expansion.

The aggressive designs of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists on Asian countries will never be realized. I think that in the future the general situation in Asia

will turn more favourable to the Asian peoples.

Asia has many fighting and revolutionary countries. The revolutionary peoples of Asia are presenting a solid, united front against the imperialists' aggression and intervention. The Asian peoples have been awakened and tempered through their protracted struggles against old and new colonialism.

In all areas of Asia today the voices calling for independence are ringing out loudly and the fighting spirit is rapidly mounting against US imperialism and Japanese militarism. Under the impact of the struggle of the Asian peoples, the US imperialists will soon be kicked out of Asia for good and the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres of overseas aggression will come to grief in the end.

Indeed, the US imperialists can resort in future to still more shrewd tricks and use various kinds of manoeuvres in Asia. But however craftily the US imperialists may machinate, the revolutionary peoples of Asia will firmly maintain the anti-imperialist stand to the end and the future of Asia will be decided by the Asian peoples, its masters.

The Asian peoples will certainly build an Asia where there is neither imperialism nor exploitation and oppression, an independent and prosperous new Asia.

QUESTION: The Workers' Party of Korea holds a very dignified position in the international communist movement and has made an important contribution to the world anti-imperialist movement. Please tell us what the prospects of the struggle against imperialism for peace are now in the light of your experiences and what role the international communist and working-class movements can play in this struggle.

ANSWER: As you know, there is a growing argument in the international arena today that the present era is an era of shift to

peaceful co-existence and cooperation from cold war and confrontation. Our people, too, want peace and unanimously hope for a lasting peace. But the Korean people are well aware that peace can never be achieved by begging the imperialists for it but can be won only through a persevering struggle against imperialism.

The more difficult their position becomes, the craftier double-dealing tactics the imperialists cling to. This is an old device employed by the imperialists whenever they find themselves in a difficult position.

The US imperialists are now improving their relations with big countries and easing the tension temporarily under the signboard of "peace" in an attempt to gain a breathing spell, while continuously intensifying their manoeuvres of aggression against small countries and interference in their internal affairs. Recently the US imperialists instigated the Israeli aggressors to provoke a war of aggression against the Egyptian and Syrian peoples. The US imperialists also engineered a fascist military coup to overthrow the legitimate popular unity government in Chile. It is also none other than the US imperialists who are perpetrating acts of aggression and interference in the domestic affairs in Korea, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos and a number of African countries and many other countries of the world.

As the reality shows, the people want peace, but the imperialists are always engrossed in aggression, war and intervention.

We, therefore, consider that vigilance should be heightened and struggle intensified against the imperialists all the more when they put up the signboard of "peace."

When the imperialists put up the signboard of "peace", there may appear people who

cherish an illusion about imperialism and shun struggle against it and also people who try to seek security through an unprincipled compromise with it. These people are either those who are tired of the revolutionary struggle and are going to give up revolution or cowards who are afraid of making revolution. But the anti-imperialist struggle as a whole will not be weakened even though there may appear such people.

As long as imperialism exists, there will always be exploitation and oppression, aggression and intervention by it and where there are imperialist exploitation and oppression, aggression and intervention there will always break out the revolutionary struggle of the people against them. The people can free themselves from imperialist exploitation and oppression and win independence and peace only through their own struggle.

There are still many peoples on the globe who are subjected to imperialist oppression and exploitation. Therefore, there will be more and more people in the future who turn against imperialism and want to make revolution. The peoples of many countries now suffering from imperialist aggression and intervention are calling for continued struggle and courageously rising in the anti-imperialist struggle without wavering in face of any hardships and trials.

However hard the imperialists may try to paralyse the revolutionary consciousness of the people and stamp out the anti-imperialist struggle under the signboard of "peace", their anti-imperialist struggle will continue to grow in strength. The people will certainly win class liberation and national independence and attain world peace and security through their staunch struggle against imperialism.

As for the role of the international communist and working-class movements in the

anti-imperialist struggle, today these movements constitute the most powerful revolutionary force standing opposed to all the imperialist-led reactionary forces and the decisive force holding in check the imperialist policy of aggression and war and guaranteeing world peace and security. It is thanks to the strengthening of the international communist and working-class movements that the general international situation is now developing in favour of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

There is no doubt that if the international communist and working-class movements advance as a united force in the future, they will play a far greater role than now in the struggle against imperialism and for peace. We sincerely hope that all the revolutionary forces will firmly unite and act in concert in the struggle against imperialism, US imperialism in particular. Our Party will in the future, as in the past, actively struggle for the unity of the international communist movement and the solidarity of all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces.

QUESTION: In the past 20 years the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved great social and economic advancement in spite of the war ravages. Please tell us about the future goals and prospects of development.

ANSWER: As you have pointed out, the economy of our country was severely damaged in the three-year war imposed upon us by the US imperialists. Following the war we started rebuilding the economy on the desolate ruins.

By waging a heroic struggle under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people not only rapidly healed the war wounds but also converted our once backward colonial agrarian country into a

powerful socialist state with an independent, modern industry, a developed agriculture and a brilliantly flowering and developing science and culture in a historically very short span of time. In the past two decades the face of our country has changed beyond recognition. Our people are highly proud of this.

But these successes are only initial ones. We have more work to do than what we have done.

You asked about the goals of our struggle and prospects of development. To answer your question, I think it will suffice to explain the principal objectives of the Six-Year Plan set at the Fifth Congress of our Party and how these objectives are now being carried out.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution are the part and parcel of the Six-Year Plan. The three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by our Party aim to considerably narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores through an extensive technical renovation movement in industry, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy.

We have already achieved great successes in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution and opened up bright prospects for their successful fulfilment. We have made remarkable progress in the production of machine tools which represent the key to the technical revolution, and have laid the foundations of the electronics and automation industries to introduce semi- and full-automation in all fields of the national economy.

Through vigorous endeavours to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour in the field of industry, the comprehensive mechanization of operations in the

coal and ore mines and the automation of work in the metal and chemical plants have been accomplished to a considerable extent.

In particular, an energetic drive is afoot to introduce remote control step by step in those branches where there is heat-affected and harmful labour.

The technical revolution is also being dynamically pushed ahead to narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial work and bring agricultural work closer to industrial labour.

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." On this occasion, we are now striving to carry out the main tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in the theses.

In our countryside the irrigation of agriculture was realized long ago and its electrification was also admirably carried out. Now a vigorous struggle is going on to complete farm mechanization and chemicalization. We plan to supply the countryside with 70,000-80,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. unit) by July this year, a task set forth in the theses. The task put forward in the theses to supply over one ton of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* will be fulfilled in the first half of the year.

The prospect of grain production is also very bright. Last year a good crop was harvested in our country. I think you know this well because you have personally toured our countryside. We have set ourselves the fighting goal of producing 6.5-7 million tons of grain this year while consolidating the successes achieved in last year's grain production. It can be said that when this goal is reached, the grain target of the Six-Year Plan will have been hit.

The task of the technical revolution for freeing women from the heavy burden of hou-

sehold chores is also successfully being fulfilled.

Great efforts are now being directed in our country to the development of the food and daily necessities industries in order to create conditions for women to do cooking and other household work quickly with ease. Along with this, work is making brisk headway to introduce water service in the countryside. When this project is completed, our women will be freed once and for all from the toil of carrying water jars on their heads.

The living standard of our people will markedly go up in the near future. Our people now feel no worry about the question of food, clothing and housing. But the living standard of our people as a whole is not yet satisfactory enough. There remain the difference between the workers and the farmers in the living standard and distinctions between urban and rural population in the living conditions. We are striving to markedly raise the living standard of the people as a whole and, at the same time, to improve it evenly. When we work hard for a few more years after carrying out the Six-Year Plan, our people's living standard will be markedly improved to be inferior to none.

In the future a great progress will also be made in public education and the training of cadres. The universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education which was

started in 1972 will be fully enforced during the Six-Year Plan to give all children complete general secondary education at state expense in the future till they reach working age. Higher education will be rapidly developed and the number of technicians and specialists will exceed one million in the near future.

In brief, the prospects of our country's development are very bright and our people's struggle is truly worthwhile.

Our workers and cooperative farmers are now waging a vigorous struggle to carry out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule with bright hopes for the future.

We are firmly convinced that in view of the fighting spirit of the working people the Six-Year Plan will be successfully carried out ahead of time. When the Six-Year Plan is fulfilled, the entire looks of our country will undergo a still greater change and our people will rise to a higher eminence of socialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend warm greetings to the Italian Communists and the Italian working class for their active support to our people in the struggle for the building of socialism and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and wish the Italian Communist Party greater success in its struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

Entire Party, Whole Country and All People Concentrate Efforts on Capital Construction in Response to the Leader's Call

The whole country is bubbling over with a struggle for grand socialist construction.

An onrush is going ahead on the five fronts—the capital construction front, industrial front, agricultural front, transport front and fisheries front—and all other fronts of socialist construction, creating unprecedented innovations and miracles every day.

This is a manifestation of the heroic mettle and intense loyalty of the people of Chollima Korea who have come out vigorously in hearty response to the leader's call and who devote themselves entirely to the revolution guided by him, deeply conscious of their lofty mission assigned by the time and revolution.

At the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held last February, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, setting forth the major goals to be attained to capture a new, higher peak of socialist construction, advanced a programmatic policy of bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by concentrating efforts on the capital construction front.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the New Year Address for this year:

"The key to the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan in all branches of the national economy lies in successful capital construction this year. The Central Committee of the Party defined this year as a year of con-

struction and decided to concentrate efforts on capital construction.

"All the Party members and working people should make a new leap forward in socialist construction by energetically accelerating construction at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed."

The key to rapid progress on all fronts of socialist construction and the pre-schedule capture of all the heights of the Six-Year Plan is to bring about a big leap forward on the capital construction front by dashing forward at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed.

By successfully carrying out capital construction to further reinforce and expand the modern, large-scale metallurgical, raw material, power, chemical and building-material bases we will be able to make the fullest possible use of the potential of the mighty independent socialist national economy and attain a very high rate of extended reproduction and conquer the steel, electric power, coal, grain and all other heights of the Six-Year Plan successfully before October 10, 1975, the 30th birthday of our Party.

Successful capital construction will lay a solid groundwork for reaching the magnificent ten major goals of economic construction to be attained in the years of the next long-term plan to scale a new, higher peak of socialism.

The great battle on the capital construc-

tion front and the struggle of the entire Party and the whole country for supporting it is an important link of our general onward movement for fulfilling ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan put forth at the historic Fifth Congress of our Party, demonstrating the might of our Juche industry and hastening the complete victory of socialism; it is a creative struggle for the eternal prosperity of our fatherland and the happiness of our people; it is a gigantic, proud struggle for erecting magnificent monuments to the age of the Workers' Party to be handed down to the generations to come.

This struggle is an honourable battle giving great strength, confidence and courage to the south Korean people, whereas it proves a fatal blow to the US imperialists and their lackeys running amuck to unleash a new war.

This is why the Party centre put forward the militant slogan, "Entire Party, whole country and all people, support the capital construction front!" and is guiding us to concentrate all our efforts on that front.

An onrush is now going ahead on the capital construction front to hit the grand construction targets set forth by the leader.

A grand struggle is now afoot for the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the construction of the Taedong-gang Iron Works, the reconstruction and expansion of the Musan Mine and the construction of other ferrous metallurgical industry bases, for the second-stage projects of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant and the Sodusu Power Station, the construction of the Taedong-gang Power Station and the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant and other power bases, for the construction of the Youth Chemical Factory and the Nampo Chemical Factory and other modern large-scale chemical bases, and for the construction of the Suncheon Cement Factory, a new big cement factory in the Chonnae district and other building-materials industry bases. It will radically change the face of our mighty, independent socialist industrial state.

The militant tasks confronting our people are vast, worthwhile and honourable indeed. There can be no difficulties insurmountable and no fortresses unconquerable for our peo-

ple, because they are under the seasoned guidance of the great leader always directing them to fresh victory at their head and because they are boundlessly loyal to him.

The revolutionary spirit peculiar to our people is that there is no rated capacity for them and they carry out without fail the instructions of the leader through thick and thin.

The spirit of unconditionally fulfilling the revolutionary tasks given by the leader is the source of inexhaustible strength for our people; it is the key to all our victories.

Our people are full of a firm revolutionary determination to arm themselves more thoroughly with the great Juche idea of the leader and hit unconditionally at any cost the stupendous capital construction target set by the Party.

Concentrated capital construction is a consistent policy of our Party.

Today our people are concentrating efforts on the major construction objects pointed out by the leader to complete them at the earliest possible date by the methods of annihilation operations and blitz.

The grand socialist construction of today needs uncommonly high speed of advance.

The capital construction front is a front which must advance faster than any of the five fronts of socialist construction.

All our hero-constructors are firmly convinced that the sure guarantee of victory in the capital construction struggle lies in stepping up the construction at an extraordinarily fast speed, holding high the revolutionary banner of "speed-up campaign" unfurled by our Party. They are now rushing forward like the wind, creating a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed, in a high spirit of taking 100 or 1,000 steps while people on other fronts ten steps, in order to answer the great expectations and justify the deep trust, of the leader who placed them in the van of the grand socialist construction.

Our people, who are advancing under the wise guidance of the great leader, will win a shining victory in capital construction, thus erecting many magnificent monuments to the age of the Workers' Party which will remain on record in our national history.



The bronze statue of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung erected at historic Pochonbo

Undying Beacon Light Which Shed Dawn of Hope for National Resurrection

Thirty-seven years have passed since the historic Pochonbo battle which is of great significance in the development of the Korean revolution.

The Pochonbo battle fought under the command of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic event

which inspired our people with hope of national resurrection in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule and brought the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in Korea to a greater upsurge and further expansion and development.

In the second half of the 1930s, the Japanese

imperialists intensified their colonial rule in Korea as never before in order to invade the Asian continent.

They enacted various evil laws to intensify the fascist oppression of the Korean people, while viciously scheming to obliterate everything Korean. They advocated more noisily, "Japan and Korea are one" and "The Japanese and the Korean are of the same ancestry."

They also made frantic efforts to check the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) into Korea and prevent its influence from spreading among the masses, by keeping a stricter guard over the northern border areas.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation, called the Hsikiang Meeting in March 1937, where he set forth the strategic policy of moving the KPRA units deep into the homeland.

The policy aimed at dealing heavy political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and at the same time at inspiring the Korean people with confidence in victory and arousing them to a more vigorous struggle.

The leader's policy, a brilliant embodiment of his Juche idea, was a completely correct one to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and win national independence and liberation by the Korean people themselves.

At the meeting the leader indicated each unit its course of action, according to his plan for advancing into the homeland.

He planned large-scale operations. The main unit was to advance in the direction of Hyesan, one of the strategic points of the frontier guards; another unit was to move to the Musan area, through Antu and Holung; yet another unit was to tie down the enemy in the Linchiang and Changpai areas bordering on Korea.

This plan of operations outlined by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the gifted military strategist, was a far-sighted strategic plan. It was not limited to an onslaught by a large combined unit on one or two cities in the homeland, but was aimed at bringing about a continuous upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centring on the anti-Japanese armed struggle, by securing military control over the border areas around Mt. Paekdu-san, delivering successive

heavy blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and imbuing the Korean people with confidence in national liberation and in the victory of the revolution.

Upholding the leader's policy the KPRA units went into action with redoubled vigor.

When the KPRA units made their appearance in the Antu and Linchiang areas simultaneously, the enemy was thrown into great confusion and raised the cry, "Is the main force of the guerillas in Antu or Fusung?"

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung led the main force of the KPRA, through the frontier defences loudly advertised by the enemy as a "wall of iron," to Pochonbo, a military strongpoint of the enemy.

On the night of June 4, 1937, the historic Pochonbo battle began with a gun report made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, as a signal.

The KPRA men fought like an angry lion and wiped out the enemy horde, and burned and destroyed the enemy's ruling establishments, including the police substation and the sub-county office, in a twinkling.

Handbills giving the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland charted by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and innumerable propaganda leaflets were distributed in all streets of Pochonbo, and the Proclamation issued in his name calling on the entire Korean people to struggle was put up everywhere.

People poured out of all alleys and lanes and shouted at the top of their voice "General Kim Il Sung has come!" and "Our army has come!" excited with boundless joy at meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the great leader of revolution, whom they had longed to see and whom they had deeply revered.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech to the enthusiastically cheering crowd, calling for general mobilization to win the freedom and independence of the country.

Moved by the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, people shed tears of joy and excitement and made up their mind to fight a more vigorous anti-Japanese struggle, taking his words to heart.

Completely upset by the report of the

advance of the KPRA into Korea, the Japanese imperialists took "urgent measures" with much ado and came in hot pursuit by mobilizing large numbers of troops.

The enemy forces, however, were annihilated in a battle on Mt. Kouyushu-shan on June 5 as a result of the leader's superb tactics.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung anticipated that the enemy would pursue again in a desperate attempt to recover from their ignominious defeat. He brought together the units which had been operating in the Musan and Linchiang areas and held a grand party to celebrate the success of the thrust into the homeland and then immediately moved the units to Chiensanfeng.

As he expected, the enemy rushed an armed force of over 2,500 men to Chiensanfeng.

However, the enemy were trapped by the bold and clever tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist, and suffered a ruinous defeat.

In this battle, the KPRA killed, wounded or took prisoner more than 1,500 picked men of the Japanese imperialist army and captured quantities of weapons and war materials.

The victory in the Pochonbo battle fought under the command of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was of great historic significance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Its significance lies not in that it killed a few Japanese aggressors, but in that it showed the Korean people were not dead, but alive and it threw out revolutionary rays of hope which inspired them with the confidence that they could defeat Japanese imperialism if they fought it. The Battle of Pochonbo declared to the whole world: The Korean people are resisting Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the notion that Korea and Japan are one; the Japanese imperialists and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans will not join the Japanese imperialists in invading China; Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into Japanese ones; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can defeat the Japanese imperialists if they fight them. This is the strategic significance of the Battle of Pochonbo. Herein lies the historic significance of the Battle of Pochonbo."

The great significance of the victory in the Pochonbo battle lies in the fact that it threw out revolutionary rays of hope which inspired

the Korean people, groaning under the brutal colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, with confidence in victory.

In the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung led the main force of the KPRA into Korea in a stately manner and dealt a heavy military and political blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and thus showed the whole world that the revolutionary forces of the Korean people were invincible and that the Korean people were not dead but alive and that they were winning the fight against the Japanese imperialists.

The furious flames of revolution lit by the leader over the dark night sky illuminated the road to national resurrection for all the Korean people who were subjected by Japanese imperialism to all manner of oppression, humiliation and insult, gave them a firm conviction of victory in the revolution and kindled an undying fire of revolution, a fire of struggle, in their hearts.

The victorious Pochonbo battle marked a milestone in the further development of the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole centring on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Another historic significance of the victorious Pochonbo battle lies in the fact that it dealt an irretrievable political and military blow at the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors, thereby accelerating their final ruin.

Through the victorious Pochonbo battle the KPRA threw into a great disorder the frontier defences loudly advertised by the enemy as a "wall of iron" and shook the colonial ruling system of Japanese imperialism in Korea to its very foundation.

The victory in the Pochonbo battle greatly encouraged the world revolutionary peoples in their fight against international fascism and the imperialist aggressors at the time and showed that if a people fought with arms in hands under the wise guidance of an outstanding leader they could defeat any enemy and emerge victorious.

Indeed, the victory in the Pochonbo battle caused the Japanese imperialist aggressors great anxiety and fear, while it served the Korean people as a beacon light inspiring them with hope and confidence of national restoration.

Son Son Do

For Masses of People to Have Attitude of Master toward Revolution and Construction Is Fundamental Demand of Juche Idea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist and the genius of revolution, created the immortal Juche idea and newly clarified the position and role of the masses of the people in historical development, and showed the basic stand and method that should be adopted by them in the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 1.)

Revolution and construction are made by the masses of the people for their own sake and can be carried out successfully only by relying on their strength.

Needless to say, the basis of social life is the mode of production of material wealth, and the course of social progress is that of development of mode of production and that of progress of spiritual culture. However, the development of mode of production of material wealth and spiritual culture of society cannot be made without men, the working masses of the people.

The masses of the people develop the pro-

ductive forces and make material and cultural wealth by their creative labour. The most decisive factor of the productive forces is people, the working masses of the people, and spiritual culture is also created by them.

Social revolution breaks out when its economic basis is prepared and the subjective and objective situations are ripe. These conditions cannot be created without men, the masses of the people. The subjective and objective conditions of the revolution are ripened by the masses of the people and the decisive victory of the revolution is achieved by their active participation in the revolution.

Everything precious and good in the world is made by the devoted efforts and creative labour of the masses of the people and the revolutionary change of social system and social progress are also brought about by them. This shows that the masses of the people are the most precious and powerful beings in social progress and the revolutionary struggle and that they are the masters responsible for the revolution and construction.

As seen above, the Juche idea is a great idea which newly clarifies the position and role of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction and formulates it as the fundamental principle of the revolution that the masses of the people should responsibly carry out the revolution and construction as their masters.

The revolutionary nature of the Juche idea requires the masses of the people to have the attitude of a master toward the revolution and

construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Establishing Juche means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in independent and creative stands." (Ibid., p. 6.)

The attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction is essential to the successful carrying out of the revolution and construction.

Revolution can be neither exported nor imported. The revolution in each country breaks out by its internal contradictions, the internal factors. The masters of the revolution in each country are its people and the decisive factor in the victory of its revolution is also its internal forces. Therefore, the people of each country should fulfil the role of a master in their revolution and construction. To do so, they should take the attitude of a master toward their revolution and construction.

The attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction finds expression in independent and creative stands.

The independent stand is a fundamental stand that should be maintained in the revolution and construction and an important aspect of the attitude of a master. Only by maintaining the independent stand, the people and the working class and its party in each country can keep the attitude of a master toward their revolution and construction, discharge their duty as a master, defend the rights as the master of their destiny and exercise them fully.

The independent stand requires, first of all, people to reject dependence on others, think of all problems of the revolution and construction in their own way and solve them responsibly and independently on their own judgment and decision.

Communists fight against all sorts of subjugation, oppression and inequality and for the genuine liberation and independence of the

masses of the people. Therefore, they should neither depend on others ideologically nor follow others blindly without their own faith.

The party and people in each country are responsible for their revolution and construction, and it is also the party and people in each country that know the actual conditions of their country well.

So it is a sacred right of the party and people in each country and a sure guarantee of the victorious revolution and successful construction to think of all problems of the revolution and construction in one's own way and solve them independently on one's own faith.

The independent stand also requires people to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the revolution and construction.

Self-reliance is a stand of carrying out the revolution in one's country mainly by its own internal forces; it is a stand of carrying on construction in one's country by labour of its own people and with its own resources. Only by adhering to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance the party of the working class and people can continue struggle holding fast to the revolutionary principles even in a difficult and complex situation and succeed in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, overcoming difficulties and obstacles in their way.

To maintain the principle of self-reliance in the revolution and construction does not mean to deny international support and assistance. The international support and assistance is of great importance in the revolution and construction. What is decisive in the revolution and construction, however, is the internal forces. When the internal forces are not prepared and the masters of revolution and construction cannot fulfil their duties, outside assistance, no matter how great, cannot play a big role in the revolution and construction. What is cardinal in the revolutionary struggle or constructive work, therefore, is to rely on one's own efforts.

The creative stand is a fundamental method that must be applied in transforming nature and society and another important aspect of the attitude of a master. When they firmly

maintain the creative stand, the party and people in each country can enhance their role as a master in the revolution and construction and lead them to victory.

The creative stand calls, above all, for solving all the problems arising in the revolution and construction by bringing into full play the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the masses of the people.

The revolution and construction cannot be done by a small number of Communists. Without relying on the strength of the masses of the people and enlisting the broad masses the revolution and construction cannot be led to victory.

However, the masses of the people do not display their strength of themselves. When they are class-conscious and high in their level of ideological consciousness the masses of the people can give a free rein to their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom.

The creative stand also requires people to firmly adhere to the principle of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time to apply and develop it in accord with the demand of the revolutionary practice and approach the experiences of other countries critically while valuing them.

In order to carry the revolution and construction to success one should reject dogmatism and apply and develop Marxism-Leninism creatively.

Individual countries vary in stages of revolutionary development and the revolutionary situations and socio-economic conditions. In guiding their revolution and construction, therefore, the parties of the working class and Communists should firmly adhere to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time apply and develop them creatively to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of their countries.

The experiences of each country reflect its historical conditions and national peculiarities. Some of others' experiences suit one's country and some do not. Therefore, only by

taking a critical attitude towards the experiences of others while valuing them one can adopt the good experiences of others to suit the actual conditions of one's country and effectively use them for the revolution.

Only when one takes the creative stand of developing Marxism-Leninism in line with the demand of the revolutionary practice and approaching others' experiences critically one can work out correct lines and policies, successfully solve new theoretical and practical problems and lead the revolutionary cause to victory.

The independent and creative stands and the question of adhering to the stand of a master and enhancing the role of a master are closely interrelated and integrated.

Only by firmly maintaining the independent stand one can adhere to the creative stand. It is possible to solve all problems creatively only when one thinks and acts on one's own faith and displays the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, holding fast to the independent stand.

The independent stand can be firmly maintained only when it is combined with the creative stand. By applying and developing Marxism-Leninism creatively and giving full play to the creative initiative of the masses of the people is it possible to solve difficult and complex problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work independently.

Indeed, the Juche idea originated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a creative idea which gives a new, deeper, scientific understanding of the position and role of the masses of the people in the development of history; it is a completely correct Marxist-Leninist guiding idea which clarifies the fundamental principle that the masses of the people must take the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction and the fundamental stand and method that should be adopted by people.

Sok Chan Il

"Speed-up Campaign" and Struggle for Grand Socialist Construction

Today the whole country—construction sites, factories, enterprises and co-operative farms—is seized by a strong storm of revolutionary ardour for great socialist construction. Everywhere in our country miracles and innovations take place one after another, immensely exciting and encouraging people and making every stirring day in the grand construction battle fully significant.

At the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced before the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people a revolutionary policy of carrying on grand socialist construction. This policy has kindled a big flame of grandiose general onward movement in this land and dynamically roused the masses to an honourable and daring general charge. The leader's policy called upon the entire people to come out in the grand socialist construction to scale all the heights of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and dash forward towards the new, magnificent ten major goals of economic construction to be reached in the years of the next long-term plan. It marks an epoch-making milestone to pave the way of historic turn to the complete victory of socialism and a classless society by raising our revolution and socialist construction to a new, higher stage; it is a militant programme to greatly increase the political and economic might of our socialist fatherland and radically improve the material and cultural life of our people. It is also a great revolutionary programme

to further consolidate our revolutionary base as an impregnable one, to powerfully inspire the south Korean people valiantly fighting against the fascist tyranny and bring a new phase in accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and to deal a heavy blow to the imperialists and their lackeys maliciously slandering socialism and fully demonstrate the might and superiority of socialism.

The struggle for grand socialist construction started by the great leader is a sacred and proud battle for translating into reality his lofty intention and far-reaching plan to turn this land into a paradise of socialism and communism better for the people to live in.

Today's struggle for grand socialist construction in our country is the most magnificent and grandiose one ever in our people's history of socialist construction in its scale and scope; it is a nationwide and great struggle that our Party and people should push forward by mobilizing all their strength.

This struggle is a grand general charge which requires us to dash ahead like a hurricane at a very fast speed unknown and unprecedented in the history of production and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the New Year Address for 1974:

"All the Party members and working people should make a new leap forward in socialist construction by energetically accelerating construction at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed."

A very high speed, a new Chollima speed, which outdates yesterday's records today and turns the ideal of morrow into a reality of today by advancing at utmost speed, makes it possible to scale all the heights of the Six-Year Plan at a breath and reach a new, higher peak of socialist construction.

Let's vigorously wage a "speed-up campaign" on all fronts of socialist construction and make the grand onward movement at the top speed! — this is the appeal of our Party today to our people.

The struggle for grand socialist construction is a big offensive, which requires a "speed-up campaign".

Our people have to tackle a huge task to build in a very short time a large number of modern, giant iron and steel works, chemical and cement factories and power plants and develop many big, new ore and coal mines in different parts of the country.

They must rush ahead at an uncommonly high speed to successfully fulfil in a short time the stupendous task to multiply the might of our Juche industry, the socialist independent national economy, with a leap and bring about another radical change in the face of our country—the enormous work of construction which would take scores of years.

The "speed-up campaign" is the only way of successfully pushing ahead with the grand construction of socialism.

Our people are now carrying on the grand socialist construction, standing directly opposed to the enemy.

The US and Japanese aggressors and their lackeys, the south Korean reactionaries, afraid of the successful progress of our revolution and socialist construction, persist as ever in the manoeuvres for aggression and war against the northern half of the Republic.

In order to smash the frantic machination of the enemy and firmly defend our revolution and advance it further, it is necessary to push forward the grand work of socialist construction more speedily through the "speed-up

campaign." Our people do not like to go slowly; they like to advance several times, scores of times faster than others and know only struggle, advance and great leap.

No huge and heavy task nor complex internal and external situation can stop or delay the advance of our people who rose from the ashes after the war and splendidly accomplished the historic task of industrialization in a short time of only 14 years, which had taken others a few centuries.

The "speed-up campaign" in the grand construction of socialism reflects the unshakable revolutionary will and mettle of our people who have come out in high spirits in the great battle for grand construction which will bring another fresh victory to our revolution and brighter future to our fatherland.

The "speed-up campaign" initiated by the wise Party centre is a most revolutionary and excellent Juche-oriented principle of organizing battles which powerfully promotes the grand construction of socialism and firmly guarantees its shining victory.

It is a revolutionary method of organizing battles. It guarantees both speed and quality of production and construction by bringing into full play the revolutionary zeal of people, organizing and mobilizing concentrically and rationally the strength and wisdom of all the participants in the battle, their material and technical forces, and thus organizing and carrying out all work by the methods of blitz and annihilation operation.

The essence of the "speed-up campaign" in the grand construction of socialism lies in making all people rush the work with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm to be totally loyal to the leader, and in pooling the efforts, wisdom and talents of the whole collective, bringing them into full play and, relying on them, carrying on production and construction at a high qualitative level, at an unusually high rate in all branches and on all fronts.

As the Party teaches, the "speed-up cam-

paign" is an acute struggle between the new and the old, the progressive and the conservative, and between innovation and stagnation, advancement and standstill, high spirit and senility.

The might of the "speed-up campaign" lies in organizing and developing all work in a militant, revolutionary way so as to give full scope to the people's fighting spirit, energy and collectivism.

The "speed-up campaign," the unique method of organizing battles, initiated by the Party centre, is a brilliant embodiment of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader and his revolutionary mass line.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...It is essential that we develop all branches simultaneously at a rapid rate by relying on the advantages of the socialist system, the creative power of the masses, and making the maximum use of the latent reserves and potentialities of our national economy." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 98.)

The "speed-up campaign" is a new revolutionary principle of organizing battles, which fully meets the requirements of the great Juche idea that people are the masters of all things and the revolutionary zeal of the working masses plays the decisive role in the growth of production and fully gratifies the demand of the mass line of resolving all problems, placing faith in the inexhaustible creative strength of the masses and relying on it.

It fully reflects the indomitable will and strong revolutionary spirit of the Korean working class and people who fight like a phoenix to implement the leader's orders and instructions with a total allegiance to him entrusting everything to him, and advance, advance, struggle and advance, without stagnation and standstill whatsoever.

It is a truly communist method of organizing battles, which fully accords with and

meets the law-given requirement of socialist economic construction—to speed up production and construction steadily at a high rate, relying on the superiority of the socialist system, even under the condition where the scale of the economy has expanded. Our national economy went through the stages of postwar rehabilitation and industrialization and has now entered the era of overall mechanization and automation. So its scale has expanded unprecedentedly and its interrelation has become more complex. This actual situation of our national economic development calls for enlisting all potentialities and possibilities and further accelerating grand construction by the method of the "speed-up campaign," a powerful method of organizing battles.

At this historic moment when we are required to responsibly ensure an unusually high rate of advance on the five fronts of grand socialist construction, our people are totally and thoroughly applying in all domains of the grand construction battle the original and brilliant idea and line of the "speed-up campaign," advanced by the Party, whose advantage and correctness have been convincingly proved in actual life. They thereby are incessantly bringing about new, greater leaps, innovations and upsurges in production and construction.

As a result, the flames of loyalty, the flames of "speed-up campaign," are now burning fiercely throughout the country and our grand socialist construction is progressing at a faster speed.

Only victory is in store for our people who, rallied more closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, are making a general onward movement with redoubled courage and high spirits to fulfil without fail the Six-Year Plan by October 10, 1975, the 30th birthday of the Party, and scale a higher peak of socialist construction, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the "speed-up campaign."

A Metallurgical Giant under Construction in the Northern Region of Korea

The Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant in the northern region, is of decisive importance in the struggle to implement the teaching of the great leader on hitting far ahead of schedule the steel production target of the Six-Year Plan and capturing a height of 12 million tons of steel in the near future.

In the limelight of the whole country a large-scale expansion project is rapidly progressing there to increase the pig iron production capacity two times and the steel production capacity 3.5 times and to build a new modern rolling mill.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party and Government are going to turn the Kim Chaek Iron Works into a new metallurgical giant of our country by expanding it on a full scale to continuously develop our ferrous metallurgical industry."

The leader has spent his blood in building a metallurgical giant relying on domestic fuel and raw materials in its production in the northern region of the country, and wisely guided this work.

After the August 15 liberation, he indicated the concrete orientation and ways to make our metallurgical industry—which had been badly destroyed by the Japanese imperialists, had had colonial lopsidedness and had been backward technically—a many-sided, independent one developing constantly by using our own raw material and fuel, and organized and led this work.

In June 1948, though he was busy in guiding the building of a new country, the leader visited the Musan

Mine, an iron-ore production centre in the northern region, and said in earnest terms that the mine had to play a very important role in rehabilitating iron works and steel plants in Chongjin region and normalizing their operation. Then he spoke of the bright prospect to expand and develop iron and steel works in that region on a large scale and pushed ahead energetically with the work of establishing a combined metallurgical giant.

Everywhere he goes in our beautiful country rich in underground resources, the fatherly leader devotes profound concern to strengthening the independence of our national economy and promoting the people's welfare by using our valuable natural resources.

Thanks to the wise guidance and constant solicitude of the leader, the Musan Mine has become the biggest iron-ore production centre, which is comprehensively mechanized and partially automated and mines and dresses huge quantities of iron ore; and the Kim Chaek Iron Works, one of the leading heavy industry factories, has been continuously reconstructed and expanded into a powerful iron production centre with our techniques and efforts.

The respected and beloved leader taught that ferrous metallurgical industry should be readjusted and reinforced further more and reconstructed and expanded in a big way with up-to-date techniques to satisfy the ever-growing demand of our national economy for iron and steel. And he energetically aroused the workers in this field to a gigantic struggle to build an independent

and modern metallurgical giant.

Faithfully following the leader's teaching, the constructors of the metallurgical giant in the northern region are working new miracles and innovations every day with a firm determination to help hit the steel production target set by the Six-Year Plan one year ahead of schedule or in 1975 by bringing into full play their creative wisdom and activity.

The brave and resourceful builders from the Kim Chaek Iron Works Construction Office and the Metal Factory Construction Office stand in the van of this magnificent labour struggle.

They set themselves the bold target of completing far ahead of the set time an automated, modern large steel shop, a coke oven, continuous sintering furnaces, a blast furnace 1.7 times as large as the existing one and an automated rolling shop and are now striving to hit it.

The construction site is seething and the spirits of the constructors are sky-high.

They are creating a "new Cholli-ma speed, new Pyongyang speed" everywhere.

They say with one voice:

"The leader said that the key to the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan in all branches of the national economy lies in doing capital construction well this year, and earnestly taught that efforts should be concentrated especially on the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works to finish it as early as possible.

"The issue of the battle in the ex-

pansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works this year depends precisely on us engaged in this project."

They are such reliable people who are vigorously dashing ahead, demonstrating the stamina of heroic Korea to the whole world. Yesterday they raised efficiency 10 times in assembling the shields of the converter in the steel shop, and today they wrought a miracle of boosting it in assembling flatcars used at the converter section 14 times. In this way they are effecting amazing innovations one after another.

The workers of the Musan Mine, keeping pace with them, are remarkably increasing the output of iron ore through the capacity operation of their machines.

On the other hand, they are pushing ahead energetically with the work of raising the ore concentrating capacity 1.5 times this year and 2 times by the end of 1975 by introducing more of highly-efficient, modern, large machines in separating and dressing ore and other processes.

Pipelines are being laid at a fast speed between Musan and Chongjin to ensure the transport of concentrated ore and ease strain on transport.

The reinforcement of fuel bases is going on rapidly, simultaneously with the expansion of raw material bases.

True to the leader's teaching on using domestic fuel on a large scale in the ferrous metallurgical industry in order to strengthen its independence, the coal miners in the northern region are striving with a redoubled vigour to boost the coal output markedly by enlarging and modernizing the equipment and giving definite precedence to the prospecting and tunnelling.

The constructors of the Sodusu Power Plant are working hard to complete its second-stage project in a short time to satisfy the demands of the metallurgical industry for power and industrial water.

Concurrently with the remarkable



Builders step up the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works in high spirits

increase in production of pig iron and steel, the lime stone mines in this region are being expanded or developed in a big way and the work of readjusting and reinforcing the existing factories and building new workshops is making a brisk headway in Puryong, Kangdok and Kim Chaek districts, so as to produce and supply ferroalloy and fireproofings in good time.

When the metallurgical giant is reconstructed and expanded with up-to-date techniques, the need of the machine-building industry, capital construction and all other branches of the national economy for various metal materials will be met more fully, and the economic power of the country will be further strengthened.

Kim Song Mun

A Large Chemical Industrial Base Goes Up in Western Region of Our Country

According to the grand plan set forth by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Youth Chemical Factory, a new large chemical industrial base, is going up in the western region of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The expansion and consolidation of the raw-material bases for light industry is an important task of the chemical industry. We must... make great efforts in the Six-Year Plan period to build new and large bases for a petroleum chemical industry so that we ourselves can produce more than 70 per cent of the fibres needed for light industry. The production of synthetic resins should also be increased quickly."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has been devoting lifelong efforts to promoting steadily the welfare of our

people and better feeding and clothing them and making them live a happier life than others, took a step to erect in the western region the Youth Chemical Factory, a new, large chemical industrial base.

Busy with state affairs as he was, the leader looked round a nameless plain in the western region, chose the site of the Youth Chemical Factory and specified the size, production processes and goods of the new factory and the clear-cut direction and concrete ways for its construction.

Since then the leader has given on-the-spot guidance six times and programmatic instructions on more than a hundred occasions.

The Youth Chemical Factory springing up thanks to the fatherly leader's wise guidance and great care will have a petrochemical, fertilizer, paper-making

and many other large shops.

These shops will be supplied with electricity and high-pressure steam by a large thermal power station now under construction.

The petrochemical shop will mass-produce such chemical fibres and polyethylene resins as orlon, tetoron and nylon, which would bring about a qualitative change in the composition of raw materials for light industry and fully meet its rapidly-growing requirements for raw materials.

The fertilizer shop will annually turn out a large amount of urea fertilizer and the paper-making shop produce tens of thousands of tons of various high-quality printing, writing and packing papers every year.

The construction of the Youth Chemical Factory is going ahead according to a long-term plan. Its first-stage project includes the

sections for decomposition of naphtha by heat and for polyethylene, in the petrochemical shop, which are to be completed by October 10 and put into operation within this year; and the orlon-synthesizing and spinning sections and the fertilizer shop will be finished by September 9, 1975 and the paper-making shop by April 15 next year.

The next stage envisages an expansion project for increasing the production capacity of various chemical fibres and synthetic resins and their assortment, a project for the creation of production processes of various solvents, paints and synthetic medicines, rubber and washing agents and other new chemicals, and other huge projects.

This new, large chemical industrial base will help capture far ahead of schedule the major heights of the Six-Year Plan and greatly contribute to considerably increasing the country's economic might and further improving the people's material and cultural standards.

The residential district construction, an important part of the factory's project, is also progressing on a large scale. The district, formed of thousands of flats, public service facilities and cultural establishments, is built in a scenic and sunny place a little way off from the factory and will have a central heating and gas fittings.

Parks with the total area of 170,000 square metres will appear around the factory and promenades run ten-odd kilometres along the river. The residential district will have two large parks and a graceful theatre with a seating capacity of 1,200.

The project of the Youth Chemical Factory, according to a far-reaching plan, is progressing at a world-startling speed with the powerful support of our strong independent national economy established by our people under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader.

Our mighty Juche industry is producing and supplying in good time a great number of different machines, a huge amount of steel and cement and a good number of high-precision machines and equipment and fittings to this project.

On the construction site a forest of cranes and heavy-duty bulldozers, excavators, trucks and tractors are doing speedily such arduous and labour-consuming work as laying foundation and carrying various building materials.

Firmly resolved to take a new enormous leap forward in socialist construction in reliance on our stable independent national economy, the builders are rushing their work in high spirits, creating a "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed"—"loyalty

speed."

The members of the "Pibada (The Sea of Blood)" guards at the construction enterprise to which Comrade Li Jong Guk belongs came to build the petrochemical shop with a high honour and pride in being praised by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a "master construction brigade." Their unshakable creed is to absolutize and implement unconditionally the task given by the leader as the heroes and heroines of the immortal classic work "The Sea of Blood" do.

Labour Hero Li Gi Bong at the mechanization shop of the same construction enterprise and other members of the "Pibada" guards worked out a new work method and erected simultaneously two tanks for decomposition of naphtha by heat in a short time of six hours, a wonderful speed ten times quicker than ever in such work.

The "speed-up campaign" spread instantly throughout the construction site.

The members of the "Pibada" guards at the repair and maintenance shop of the Chollima combined construction enterprise to which Comrade Li Un Gi belongs thought out a remote-digging and carrying method to throw up an embankment with earth in the distance of 80 metres and more than trebled the speed of the

work. The members of the "Pibada" guards at the Chollima combined industrial construction enterprise to which Comrade Paek Wol Son belongs introduced water-jet pile-driving method so as to raise work efficiency 15 times in work under water.

The personnel of ten-odd designing institutions drew thousands and tens of thousands of sheets of complicated and detailed designs with a high sense of responsibility before building. And they went out to the const-

ruktion site to help the workers there.

Not only these builders are displaying a high degree of revolutionary zeal for an earlier completion of the project.

The construction site is also crowded with numerous young people from all over the country, servicemen on leave, artists, public health workers, scientists and even shopgirls who have come to lend a helping hand to the builders with an intense loyalty to the leader.

The new, gigantic chemical industrial base is being established by our people who are striving to fulfil with credit the honourable task to realize the far-reaching plan of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and be loyal to him. This magnificent monument to the age of the Workers' Party will shine for ever in the new history of Juche Korea, Chollima Korea, dashing forward like a hurricane against time.

Kim Jong Chol

The builders of the Youth Chemical Factory dynamically push ahead with the project under the revolutionary banner of "speed-up campaign"



Creative Idea on Capturing Material and Ideological Fortresses of Communism

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist, advanced for the first time in history the idea that the seizure of the material and ideological fortresses, the two fortresses of communism, is the law-governed process and whole content of socialist and communist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to build a communist society we must capture the two fortresses without fail. One is the material-technological fortress, whose capture means establishing a single communist ownership of the means of production and developing the productive forces to such a high level as to make people work according to their ability and receive distribution according to their needs.

"In order to build a communist society we must also capture the ideological fortress. Unless we thoroughly transform all people on communist ideology, it is impossible to capture the material-technological fortress of communism and, accordingly, we cannot build a complete communist society." ("On the Tasks of Social Science," Korean ed., p. 264.)

The material and ideological fortresses are a new category of socialism and communism which the leader advanced and formulated in a unique way.

They are the two major targets pointing out the basic direction of transformation of society, onward movement of society, for socialist and communist construction; they show the two major tasks which should be fulfilled to meet the essential demands of both material

life and ideological and spiritual life in communist society.

The idea on scaling the two fortresses of communism is a great idea based on a new scientific analysis of the nature of communist society and the process of building of socialism and communism.

Basing himself on his great Juche idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that struggle to build socialism and communism is, in the final analysis, a struggle for people to shake off all fetters and lead an independent and creative life as the masters of nature and society.

Communist society is a highly-developed society where the masses of the people are freed from all manner of exploitation and oppression and fully enjoy a completely independent and creative life materially, ideologically and spiritually.

In order to build a communist society, the ideal of mankind, the economic conditions, material and technical foundations, must be created for the masses of the people to give a free rein to their strength and wisdom in productive activity and live in plenty without any restriction in material life.

To do this, it is necessary to establish the communist ownership of the means of production and highly develop the productive forces of society so as to apply the communist principle that each works according to his ability and each gets distribution according to his needs. This is a struggle to capture the material fortress of communism.

On the other hand, in order to build a communist society it is essential to remould

the ideological consciousness of people in line with communist society and firmly arm all the members of society with the communist ideology.

A society, where the material conditions have changed and people's life has become abundant but their ideology has not been remoulded along communist lines, cannot be said a communist society.

Only when people's material living standard is high and they are deeply conscious that they are the masters of nature and society and are fully equipped with truly collectivist spiritual and moral qualities, they become true social beings who consciously and actively participate in social life and all of them enjoy an independent and creative life.

The work to educate and remould people as a communist type of men is a struggle to capture the ideological fortress of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"From our historical experience of the socialist revolution and building of socialism we have drawn a conclusion that if we are to build a communist society we should not only carry on economic construction but also push ahead with the struggle for the revolutionization of people, that is, push forward the struggle to take the material and ideological fortresses simultaneously." ("On the Thorough Implementation of the Principles of Socialist Pedagogy in Education," Eng. ed., pp. 11-12.)

Struggle to take the material fortress is closely related to struggle to capture the ideological fortress.

The ideological consciousness of people exerts a powerful influence on their struggle to change material conditions and people's ideology cannot be remoulded apart from the material conditions of society.

The remoulding of ideological consciousness of the working people is a prerequisite to successful economic construction; economic construction and transformation of the material conditions of society are essential to the successful remoulding of the ideological consciousness of people along communist lines.

If we do not properly combine struggles to seize the two fortresses or emphasize one of

the two struggles one-sidedly, it may cause great difficulties and irretrievable losses to the building of socialism and communism.

Therefore, the party of the working class must simultaneously and energetically carry on struggles to capture the material and ideological fortresses in the whole period of the building of socialism and communism.

What is most important in the struggles to take the two fortresses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, is to give definite priority to the work of transforming people, the work of remoulding people's ideology.

His idea is a unique one based on a new scientific analysis of the role of the masses of the people, the enormous positive role of their ideological consciousness, in the building of socialism and communism.

People are masters of all things and decide everything.

It is for people to transform nature and society and it is done by them.

Needless to say, people can neither live nor develop without means of living.

But, the means of living is, in the long run, for people, and it is people that create the means of living and change the living conditions.

The masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and provide the driving force of revolution and construction.

So it is most important in social progress to make the masses of the people more powerful beings and raise their role.

In particular, socialism and communism can be built successfully only by steadily raising the consciousness, sense of responsibility and active role of the working masses, the masters of society.

Ideological consciousness plays an active and decisive role in determining and guiding all actions of people.

The higher the level of the ideological consciousness of the masses of the people is, the greater strength they display in the revolution and construction and the more powerfully they promote social progress.

Therefore, in order to enhance their ideological consciousness, sense of responsibility and active role in the building of socialism and communism it is necessary energetically

to conduct their ideological education, the work of remoulding them.

In particular, the construction of socialism and communism is carried on amidst the fierce class struggle against the reactionary forces of all hues.

As long as imperialism still remains on the globe, the reactionaries of all shades continue to carry on aggression and subversive activities against the socialist countries and infiltrate their reactionary ideology and culture, the party of the working class in power must firmly arm the masses of the people politically and ideologically and educate and remould them on the communist ideology, so that it can defend the revolutionary gains, consolidate and develop the socialist system, dynamically promote economic construction and hasten the building of socialism and communism.

Transforming people is a difficult and complex task whose fulfilment requires a long time. The revolution continues and generations alternate.

The party of the working class, therefore, should give priority to the work of remoulding people and energetically push ahead with it in the whole period of socialist construction to capture the two fortresses successfully.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only advanced the idea that the seizure of the material and ideological fortresses is the law-governed process and whole content of socialist and communist construction, but also gave a comprehensive, scientific elucidation of the principles to be adhered to in the capture of the two fortresses, the tasks and ways to take them.

He also gave a brilliant solution to all the problems to be settled in the building of socialism and communism to scale the two fortresses.

They include the problem of continuing the revolution while steadily strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat under socialism, the problem of finally solving the rural question and eliminating the distinction between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, problems of building an independent national economy and the technical revolution, the problem of revolutionizing and

working-classing the whole society by carrying out thoroughly the ideological and cultural revolutions, problem of closing the gap between mental and physical labour and so on. The leader's theories on the building of socialism and communism form a well-knit system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on the capture of the two fortresses is a strategic idea that must be followed by the parties of the working class in the construction of socialism and communism; it is a new, original idea which has made a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and the socialist and communist cause.

In the building of socialism, our Party under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has firmly adhered to the principle of simultaneously and energetically pushing ahead with the work of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and the work of educating and remoulding people along communist lines — struggles to capture the material and ideological fortresses of communist construction.

Our Party has conducted an energetic work of educating and remoulding the working people freed from exploitation and oppression to bring into full play their revolutionary zeal and, relying on their zeal, stepped up the industrialization of the country and the technical revolution. It thereby has achieved a brilliant success in educating and remoulding people and revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society and in laying the material and technical foundations of socialism.

Today our Party is simultaneously and energetically pushing ahead with struggles to capture the two fortresses of communist construction and continuously accelerating the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in order to consolidate our socialist system and win the complete victory of socialism.

The revolutionary practice of our country eloquently proves the correctness and the great vitality of the idea and theory on capturing the two fortresses.

Chang So Il

The Policy of Simultaneously Developing Large Central Industries and Medium and Small Local Industries in Growth of Light Industry

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a new original policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industries and medium and small-scale local industries and correctly organized and guided the struggle for its implementation, so that a radical turn has taken place in the production of consumer goods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In development of light industry, our Party maintained the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale, nationally-controlled industries and the medium- and small-scale local industries. Our Party and the Government of the Republic saw to it that large modern factories of nationally-controlled light industry were established, and at the same time, many local-industry factories were set up by extensively using local reserves and that the technological reconstruction of local industry was actively pushed forward."

The policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industries and medium and small-scale local industries is an absolutely correct one which makes it possible to rapidly build a modern light industry and largely increase the production of consumer goods.

The large-scale central industry is the core of light industry and plays a big role in strengthening the economic foundation of the country and satisfying the demand of the entire people for consumer goods. The large-scale industry equipped with modern machines and the latest achievements of science and technology renders it possible to increase labour productivity and lower production cost.

But, if one is to meet the needs of the population for consumer goods through the only development of the large-scale central light industry, it takes a long time. Big factories require huge funds, materials and manpower and complex techniques in their construction.

But medium and small-scale local factories can be built in a short time with small investments and produce economic effect quickly. Moreover, they can shorten the transport distance of raw materials and products and the circulation time of products, because they are close to the sources of raw materials and consumer areas.

Therefore, the simultaneous development of the large central industries and medium and small local industries makes it possible to bring into full play the might of the central industry and the local initiative and the zeal and strength of the masses to boost rapidly the production of consumer goods.

Particularly in view of the economic-technological features of light industry, it is rational to develop medium and small factories alongside large ones.

Light industry processes a wide range of raw materials in all parts of the country and satisfies the needs of the working people in different regions for diverse consumer goods. But the large-scale central industry cannot mobilize and use all raw materials in different parts of the country and make all consumer goods people need. Light industry has many sectors whose production can be organized by employing comparatively simple techniques. In light industry, therefore, it is rational to develop local factories, rather simple in techniques employed and small in size, alongside modern, large plants.

The construction of many medium and small local factories is very important particularly

in the economically-backward countries.

These countries cannot build many large-scale light industry factories at once. If they rely on them alone, they cannot rid light industry of its backwardness and increase the production of consumer goods in a short time. Only by simultaneously developing large-scale industries and medium and small-scale ones in the production of consumer goods is it possible successfully to settle both the question of laying the foundation of an independent national economy and that of improving the living standards of the people.

The policy of simultaneously developing the large-scale central industries and medium and small-scale local industries is an absolutely correct one which makes it possible to carry out successfully the tasks of socialist-communist construction.

The extensive development of the medium and small-scale local industries helps to increase rapidly the production of consumer goods by using locally-available raw and other materials and manpower with no large state investments and to invest more state funds in heavy industry, central light industry and agriculture. This renders it possible to ensure a high rate of growth in light industry as well as in the national economy as a whole.

The construction of many medium and small local industry plants is of great import in strengthening the ties between industry and agriculture, stepping up socialist rural construction and eliminating the distinctions between town and country. It is because local industry factories purchase and process in good time the agricultural and sideline products of the peasants and thereby help to improve their living standards and stimulate agricultural and sideline production, because they make it possible to spread better the advanced method of enterprise management of industry and its production culture and techniques in the countryside, and it is because the development of local industry strengthens the ties between the working class and the peasantry and further increases the politico-ideological influence of the working class on the peasantry.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party has invariably followed the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industries and medium and small-scale local industries, thereby making brilliant achievements in the

development of light industry and the socialist construction as a whole.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As a result of the successful implementation of our Party's policy of simultaneously developing large-scale, nationally-controlled industries and the medium- and small-scale local industries in the development of light industry, large, modern factories of nationally-run light industry and thousands of local industry factories have now come into being in our country, and their technological equipment has been improved to a marked extent. Our light industry has now grown into a firm base for the production of various consumer goods, capable of meeting the working people's demand."

Our Party has directed great efforts, above all, to the development of modern large-scale industry in the production of consumer goods. It saw to it that existing light industry plants were rehabilitated, reconstructed and expanded and at the same time many new sectors and factories and enterprises of light industry were established.

Our Party saw to it that production was rationally reorganized and production structure was further perfected in the large-scale light industry so as to give a free rein to all production potentials. As a result, we came to build up the backbone of modern light industry in a short span of time with rather small funds, increase the production of consumer goods sharply and lay firm material and technical foundations for powerfully supporting medium and small factories.

Our Party has exerted unrelenting efforts to develop medium and small-scale local industries.

In particular, the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee called by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brought about an epochal turn in the development of local industry. The Plenary Meeting set forth the task of developing an all-people movement for increasing the production of consumer goods by tapping all reserves and advanced it as an important method of fulfilling it to build more than one local-industry factory in every city or county.

An all-people movement for building local-industry factories rose in the course of putting

Another Historic Measure— an Embodiment of Our Party's Popular Price Policy

At the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that historic measures were adopted to completely abolish the tax system, a legacy of the old society, and sharply cut the prices of industrial goods, according to his far-reaching plan for the promotion of the people's welfare, and published a decree on reducing the prices of manufactured goods from March 1 in the name of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The historic measure is a brilliant embodiment of the consistent popular price policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic which regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to improve steadily the material and cultural standards of the people.

In "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" and his other immortal classic works, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded an outstanding theory and original idea on price and its utilization in socialist society, and thus showed the clear-cut way to make an effective use of the price

ing into practice the decision of the Plenary Meeting and more than 1,000 local-industry factories were built in a few months by mobilizing local reserves and potentialities.

Our Party exerted itself to consolidate and develop the new medium and small local-industry factories economically and technically.

It took measures steadily to improve the management of the local-industry plants and their technical equipment, bring about technical innovations and create their solid bases of raw materials.

In order to consolidate and develop local industry, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a certain number of units the model ones to generalize their experience throughout the country. He convened in August 1962 the Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries in Changsong, a model unit. By following the example of Changsong county, our local industry was further consolidated and developed.

At the National Conference of Workers in Local Industry called by him in February 1970, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appealed to the people to bring about a fresh upswing in the development of local industry

and set forth the tasks of increasing the variety and quantity of consumer goods and radically improving their quality.

In response to the leader's appeal, another all-people movement developed to build local-industry factories and more than 1,760 new local-industry factories sprang up.

We simultaneously developed the large-scale central industries and the medium and small-scale local industries under the wise guidance of the leader, so that we have now a powerful, independent light industry.

Today our country has all sectors of light industry production, including a textile industry, a food industry and a daily necessities industry and satisfies on its own our working people's demand for consumer goods ranging from draperies to articles of cultural use.

The ever-developing large-scale central light industry and medium and small-scale local industries contribute to the improvement of the living standard of the people and powerfully promote the development of the national economy as a whole and the country's socialist construction.

Chang Il Hwan

lever in the interests of the people and established the popular price policy of our Party on pricing mass consumption goods low and reducing their prices systematically. And he has wisely led the struggle to carry it out.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To improve the people's living standard, production should be increased speedily as a whole, daily necessities turned out in larger quantities and prices reduced systematically." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 166.)

Clarifying that in socialist society where the basic economic law of socialism functions, it is a law to cut systematically the prices of industrial goods on the basis of the steady high rate growth of production, the leader saw to it that the prices were systematically reduced in accord with the balance between accumulation and consumption and the specific task for improving the people's living standard in each period of economic development.

Even in the unprecedentedly hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War our Party cut the state retail prices of daily necessities on three occasions for the stabilization of the people's life. In the difficult period of the postwar rehabilitation of the national economy and of laying the foundation of socialist industrialization, it sharply reduced prices of mass consumption goods on seven occasions. In particular, even when our people waged a strenuous struggle to simultaneously carry on economic and defence construction in the light of the frenzied new war machinations of the US imperialists, our Party cut systematically the prices of mass consumption goods and manufactured goods almost every year.

According to his far-reaching plan to enrich the life of our people and make all the working people including workers and peasants equally well-off, the leader set the bold target of cutting the prices of mass consumption goods by more than 50 per cent during the Six-Year Plan. He saw that in the first three years of the plan, the prices of children's clothes and footwear dropped by 20-50 per cent and that recently the prices of manufactured goods including cloths and footwear went down by 30 per cent on an average and 50 per cent at the highest.

The characteristic of the recent price fall is that the reduction rate is high and the price cut comprises a wide range of goods. Accordingly, it is of great significance in bringing

about decisive advance in the fulfilment of the task set by the Fifth Congress of the Party of reducing prices of mass consumption goods by more than 50 per cent and in further improving the people's living standard.

According to the recent measure, the prices of fabrics, clothes, footwear and other consumer goods essential to people's life were reduced by a bigger margin, to raise equally the living standard of all the working people including workers and peasants.

In the recent price fall, the drop rate of those goods in greatest demand is higher than the average one; the prices of cloths were dropped by 50 per cent at the highest, knitwear by 35 per cent and footwear by 33 per cent so as to settle the clothing and footwear questions more evenly for our working people whose food and housing problems had been already solved.

The recent sharp drop in the prices of manufactured goods is a historic event which has brought about an epochal turn in materializing the far-reaching plan of the leader to make our people's life more abundant and civilized and improve it equally.

The recent measure to sharply reduce the prices of manufactured goods is an outcome of the fatherly solicitude of the leader who always devotes deep concern to the promotion of the people's welfare.

The fatherly leader always shapes all the Party and state policies in the interest of the people on the great Juche idea and cares to direct all the wealth of society to the promotion of the welfare of the working masses. He set price cut at each stage of economic development not as a mere result of increased production but as a target to be hit through struggle for increased production, and wisely led us to carry it out.

For the systematic hike of the working people's wages and steady price cut, the leader always pays close attention to all problems from exploring reserves to increase the source of state income to the ways to reduce the production cost of simple products and takes measures to improve the people's life.

To take an instance.

In recent years the price of eggs has been drastically cut. We owe this to the great solicitude of the leader who made it possible to produce eggs by the industrial method for the first time in our history, visited many chicken plants and taught in detail how to lower the production cost of eggs, calculating it.

The recent measure of drastically reducing the prices of manufactured goods is a brilliant fruit borne by our socialist system, an embodiment of the great Juche idea of the leader.

In our country where the working masses are the masters of everything and everything in society serves them, all people are provided with stable jobs and with every living condition—food, clothing and housing. The working people derive enormous additional benefits from the state even through its price cut and our Party's popular price policy.

In order to satisfactorily solve the basic problems of food, clothing and housing, our Party sees to it that the state systematically cuts the prices of mass consumption goods and prices basic living essentials low for people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party and Government...fix definite rates on sales taxes and assign lower prices as far as the basic consumer goods are concerned and, particularly, see to it that the goods for children are priced so low that their production costs can barely be recovered, even if the state budgetary revenues are not raised...."

"The charges for welfare facilities, including houses, should also be fixed on the same principle as the prices of commodities." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 313.)

Our Party prices rice next to nothing, fixes very low prices to children's goods, foodstuffs and coal and petroleum for home use and rents house very low. This bold price policy is designed to satisfactorily solve the basic problems of food, clothing and housing for all the working people.

Only under our socialist system such a popular price policy can be followed as renders it possible to carry out ahead of the set time the Party's strategic task for the promotion of the people's welfare—the task of improving all the working people's life equally by pricing basic living essentials low.

The measure of sharply cutting the prices of manufactured goods can be taken because we have the powerful independent national economy established in our country under the wise guidance of the leader.

Ours is a strong independent national economy with modern industry and developed agriculture. It enables us to produce at will all goods needed for the economy, national defence and people's life with our efforts and

technique, our domestic raw materials and fuel. Particularly in the course of carrying out the programmatic tasks put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Party, our industry has been better equipped and reinforced and its independence further increased. Our Juche industry is giving full play to its might. The material and technical foundations of agriculture have grown incomparably stronger and its production increases greatly every year. Particularly we reaped an unusually rich harvest last year.

As we have a mighty Juche industry and a powerful independent national economy with it as a core, we can constantly develop our economy and adopt such an epochal measure as drastically reducing the prices of manufactured goods without being affected by "fuel crisis," "power crisis" and other worldwide economic crisis now sweeping the capitalist countries.

Prices in the United States, Japan, Britain and all other capitalist countries are the highest since the termination of World War II. Especially, the south Korean economy, which fell into stagnation owing to the colonial enslavement policy of US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's traitorous acts, suffers from ruinous crisis, hit by the world economic crisis, and prices are skyrocketing, worsening the people's life. At this very time our country has sharply reduced the prices of manufactured goods. This is a more convincing demonstration of the might of our independent national economy.

The recent historic measure, which shows the incomparable superiority of our socialist system and the might of our independent national economy, greatly encourages our working people to perform heroic feats in the battle for grand socialist construction to capture ahead of schedule all the heights of the Six-Year Plan and to scale a new, higher peak of socialism. It also immensely inspires the brothers in the southern half of the country in the struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland and anti-fascism and democratization. It is an inspiring banner which gives the world revolutionary people and our friends of the world confidence, courage and hope, and proves a heavy blow to the imperialists and their stooges who are viciously working to slander the socialist system.

Kim Dok Sun

Samhung Middle School—Trainer of Children into a New Communist Type of Men

Under the warm care of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, today our new generation are growing up healthily into successors to the revolution, who will shoulder the future of the fatherland.

We can find such fine example in the pupils of the Chollima Samhung Middle School in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

The name "Samhung Middle School" is associated with an unforgettable story to be told from generation to generation.

Right after liberation, one day in October 1945, the fatherly leader gave on-the-spot guidance to a farm village in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang (Taedong County, South Pyongan Province at the time). There he consulted the villagers about the education of their children and selected the site for the school in a sunny and scenic spot at the foot of Mt. Ryongak-san.

Sometime after, the fatherly leader called again

teachers of the school and said that it was good to name their new school "Samhung Middle School" as a school aimed at training personnel well equipped intellectually, morally and physically to reconstruct the country. And then he gave them a programme teaching which served as a guide to the work and life of the teachers and pupils.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"...Young Pioneers should all prepare themselves as revolutionaries well equipped intellectually, morally and physically, harmoniously-developed reserves of communist building."

The pupils of the school, boundlessly true to the fatherly leader's teaching, are striving to prepare themselves as revolutionaries firmly armed with the great revolutionary idea of the leader, regarding it as their great glory and pride to study at this honoured school.

They make a deep study of, above all, the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the leader in the "Room for the Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung" and hold study meetings to learn from his childhood, in association with their study and life. They also frequently visit Mangyongdae, Chilgol and other revolutionary historic places and revolutionary battle sites, and hold meetings to state their impressions of the revolutionary novels about the leader's childhood and of the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas." In this course, they all learn from the fatherly leader his spirit of unbounded

Schoolboys making physical experiment



loyalty to the revolution, burning love for the fatherland and the people, ardent comradeship and boundlessly lofty revolutionary ethics and noble modesty and simplicity and put them into practice.

In this way, the pupils prepare themselves as able revolutionaries who are infinitely loyal to the great leader and devote themselves to the fatherland and the revolution, to the collective and organization, as a new type of men possessed of communist moral qualities.

The pupils of this school regard it as their most important duty to study well and work hard to know well our mother tongue, history and geography and acquire wide knowledge of modern science and technology.

Particularly, they make efforts to firmly establish Juche in their study and obtain knowledge usable for our revolution and socialist construction through their study and experiments.

This year the pupils went to the Chollima Kangson Steel Complex and the Chollima Tae'an Electrical Machinery Factory, the Yonpung Reservoir and the Songdowon Beach to see with their own eyes the seething realities of the country and broaden their knowledge of their country's beautiful nature and geography. They all read revolutionary books in their well-stocked school library. As a result, 90 per cent of all pupils are honour or top honour ones.

They are also rich in emotion and well grounded in arts. They briskly carry on the art circle activities and conduct propaganda work through their art and other activities. They can all play more than one musical instrument and are good at singing and dancing. The art circle put the song-stories "Red Flowers Are in Full Bloom at Samhung" and "The Palace of Love Honoured with the Visit of the Marshal," choruses and brassband plays on the stage of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and they were introduced to the whole country through radio and TV.

In order to harden the pupils' bodies, the school qualitatively conducts lessons in physical culture according to the schedule, and at the same time organizes running, mass game, mountain-climbing and walking trip participated in by all the pupils

as extra-curricular activities and arranges brisk sports circle activities such as soccer, volleyball, basketball, tennis, table-tennis and track and field events. The mass game played by the pupils of this school and calisthenics performed by the schoolgirls in particular are well known to the whole country.

While well preparing themselves intellectually, morally and physically, the pupils of the school energetically conduct various socio-political activities according to the plan of the Young Pioneers' organization.

Recently the juvenile art propaganda team, composed mainly of the pupils in the second class of the third year and the fourth class of the first year, visited the Mangyongdae Building-machine Factory and greatly encouraged, through their oral propaganda, songs and dances, the workers there who were dashing ahead at a "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed," displaying the revolutionary mettle of hero-Korea. They also helped the workers in their work. The pupils of the school are doing many good activities for society such as the propaganda of the Party policies and hygienic propaganda in the cinema house, the waiting room of the railway station and people's residential sub-units, and the activities for the fulfilment of the children's Six-Year Plan and those of the "hygienic guards" and the "greening guards."

In this course, the pupils not only further consolidate their knowledge obtained at school and train themselves politically and ideologically, but also prepare themselves as able socio-political figures who greatly contribute to the revolutionization of the whole society.

Benefiting from the universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education provided by the fatherly leader, all our younger generation are learning to their heart's content and growing up happily to be reliable successors to the revolution, a new communist type of men well prepared intellectually, morally and physically as the pupils of the Chollima Samhung Middle School do. So, brighter is the future of our socialist fatherland.

Li Kang Jong

Our Agriculture Has Entered Age of Industrialization and Modernization under the Ray of the Theses on the Rural Question

In his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the great thinker and theorist, put forth a grand programme of industrializing and modernizing agriculture by energetically accelerating the rural technical revolution.

The agricultural problem, one of the cardinal problems in solving the rural question under socialism, is that of developing the agricultural productive forces and its essence lies in industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

The industrialization and modernization of agriculture renders it possible to bring agriculture closer to the level of material-technical equipment of advanced industry and develop its productive forces, eliminate distinctions between agriculture and industry in working conditions and free the peasants from arduous labour once and for all, and steadily increase agricultural production.

The industrialization and modernization of agriculture based on the advanced science and modern machine technique is of great import in abolishing the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

Only by industrializing and modernizing agricultural production through the reinforcement of the material-technical foundation of agriculture and the acceleration of the rural technical revolution with the powerful support of the working class is it possible to eliminate the difference between industry and agriculture in working conditions, provide the peasants with equal conditions of working life with those of the workers and create favourable conditions for abolishing their class distinction.

The leader not only advanced the magnificent programme of industrializing and modernizing agriculture but put forth an original policy for its successful implementation and has wisely led our people to carry it through.

All farming operations are done with the help of machines on the Ryongchon co-op farm in Hwangju County



The leader guided our people to complete irrigation and electrification and, consolidating their successes, push ahead with the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture on a full scale.

In realizing socialist industrialization, he saw that huge state investments were made in industrial branches serving agriculture to rapidly develop them and that large modern tractor plants, water and thermal power stations and many chemical fertilizer, agricultural chemical and weed killer plants were built to lay a solid material-technical foundation for industrializing agriculture.

The leader also saw that agricultural colleges were set up in all provinces and various forms of study-while-working educational institutions expanded. As a result, our countryside has a big contingent of technical personnel firmly equipped with the great Juche idea and modern scientific knowledge, who devote themselves to the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people have achieved great successes in the past ten years in carrying into practice the theses on the rural question, in the rural technical revolution in particular.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Ten years ago, we put forward an ideal programme to industrialize agriculture and working-class the peasants. Today there has been laid a solid material foundation for fully translating it into reality before long." ("Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside," Eng. ed., p. 11.)

The important success scored in pushing ahead vigorously with the rural technical revolution along the road indicated by the theses is that we have laid a solid material foundation for eliminating the difference between the workers and peasants in working conditions by closing the gap between industrial and agricultural work.

The leader put forward the prospective target to bring the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land to 8-9 in order to have all farm work done by tractors and accomplish the task of comprehensive farm mechanization.

We are fully confident of our ability to increase the number to 6-7 during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) and then bring it to 8-9 in two-three years through a good work. We are now striving to fulfil the huge task.

For the early completion of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture we will also mass-produce and supply trucks, various tractor-drawn farm machines and rice-transplant-

ing, weeding and thrashing machines and a wide variety of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. Then agriculture will be completely industrialized.

Another success achieved in the rural technical revolution is that we have placed agricultural production on a solid modern scientific-technical basis and have come to develop fully and steadily agricultural production, as industrial production, according to the law of socialist economic development.

In order to industrialize agricultural production, it is necessary to put agriculture on a scientific-technical footing.

Scientific-technical agricultural production requires, above all, irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization and the full-scale introduction of scientific farming methods.

Agricultural production is based on the natural growth of animals and plants. But, when it relies on irrigation and is conducted with the help of machines, chemicals and electric power, it secures a high and stable productivity, free, as industry, from the influence of weather or other chance factors.

Under the wise guidance of the leader we have already completed irrigation and electrification in the countryside and entered the stage of finishing mechanization and chemicalization, so that we are now in a position to do farming at a higher scientific-technical level.

Thanks to the brilliant accomplishment of the historic task of irrigation, the first process of the rural technical revolution, under the rays of the theses on the rural question, irrigation and drainage waterways tens of thousands of *ri* long form complete networks over the face of the country. Various kinds of perfect irrigation including sprinkler and furrow irrigation have been introduced in our country.

As a result, a solid foundation of production has been laid for reaping a rich, stable harvest every year without suffering from flood or drought, standing water or tidewater.

Thanks to the completion of electrification, electricity has found its way into every rural *ri* and farmhouse and it is extensively used in our countryside as a power of machines and a source of heat, fully meeting the ever-growing needs of production. Most of electricity used in the countryside is consumed for agricultural production. This shows that we do farming at a high scientific-technical level.

We do farming with the help of modern farm machines, particularly highly-efficient farm machines of different types adaptable to our geographical conditions and crop cultivation, and of various chemical fertilizers, weed killers and ag-

A Visit to a Night Rest Home for Constructors

One fine day in spring last when the colour of the clear, blue sky was harmonizing with that of the earth in fresh verdure, I visited a night rest home under a construction office which was carrying on the expansion project of the April 13 Iron Works.

The rest home stood at the foot of a mountain opposite to the April 13 Iron Works where the expansion project was in full swing. The attractive rest home was surrounded by thick groves of elm trees and acacia trees. Pink apricot and peach flowers were in full

blossom, spreading their fragrance far and wide.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should increase social insurance for the factory and office workers and expand considerably the networks of health resorts and rest homes for them."

Thanks to the profound concern of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the health and cultural recreation of the working people, night rest homes have been set up in major factories and other enterprises in our country.

The night rest home of this construction office is one of them. It came into being with the April 13 Iron Works.

Toward evening I got there. The sky was bright with the sunset glow.

Holiday-makers were already relieved from their work and some were laughing a gay laugh and others were singing merrily to the accordion in the garden. I felt as if they were greeting me warmly.

Guided by the manager I looked round the rest home.

ricultural chemicals suited to the climate and soil of our country and properties of our crops. Full-scale acceleration of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization has made it possible to do scientific farming in all areas of our country.

Before long we will be able to do farm work completely with the help of machines and chemistry.

One of the important things in placing agriculture on a scientific-technical basis is to strengthen biological research work in line with the present-day trend of scientific development and the requirements of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and widely introduce its results in production.

According to the Party's policy we constantly carry on production of new varieties and selection work and produce and introduce good strains which yield a high, stable harvest and are suited to the weather and soil of our country. An advanced, scientific farming system—scientific growing of young rice plants, ploughing three times, scientific fertilizing and scientific farming methods on the principle of the right crops on the right soils and the right crops in the right seasons—has been established in our country.

Rapid progress of agricultural industrialization and modernization organically combines all-people property with co-operative ownership and more powerfully accelerates the conversion of the latter into the former.

Thanks to the successful progress of comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization, the

difference between agricultural and industrial labour is gradually lessening, the peasants are rapidly getting free from hard and difficult labour and their material and cultural standards are rising. In this way, real conditions are being created for introducing the eight-hour working day in the countryside as in the industrial domain and full possibilities for raising the co-operative economy to a higher stage—all-people property.

In the course of the vigorous promotion of comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization with the powerful material-technical assistance of the state, state-run enterprises and state-owned machines and technical means and technical personnel sent by the state have come to serve the development of the rural economy more effectively and actively.

Today, tractors, trucks and other up-to-date farm machines, which are state property, form a decisive proportion of those serving agricultural production, and state-owned tractors give free service to the co-operative farmers. This shows that in reality all-people property has penetrated deep into co-operative ownership in the sphere of production and the latter has been brought closer to the former.

The day is not far off when our agriculture will be completely industrialized and modernized and our countryside turned into a most civilized socialist paradise. The day will be brought nearer by the struggle of our Party and people.

Kim Hyong Hun

There were a room for the study of the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged with utmost care, a study room with many books including the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and neat and clean bedrooms and so on.

Everything was modern and convenient. The manager said that the mission of this ten-day night rest home was to make the builders have full rest to relieve their fatigue of their day's work. He boasted that for the run of the rest home the state gives huge additional benefit every year and added that this year the number of beds increased by 70 per cent as against last year and that each builder takes a rest here once or twice a year by the state benefit.

His words were very impressive and I was reluctant to leave every place I went to see.

I mingled myself with holiday-makers enjoying cultural recreation.

Old people were playing chess in the cultural recreation room and young men, table tennis in a spacious sports club adjacent to the room.

I joined in a recreation party held in the yard in front of hall No. 1 and sang songs with holiday-makers.

Holiday-makers were all inventors or labour innovators; they were also good singers or poets.

Their songs were full of unbounded gratitude to the fatherly leader for having provided them with today's happiness and of their ardent passion.

In a room, holiday-makers were televising.

One of them said:

"Stories about the solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for us builders are too many to tell. The leader has seen to it that we are supplied free of charge with labour protection goods including

clothes and shoes and even eutrophics and that the construction site is provided with enough labour safety devices so that we can work in safety. Not only this. He also saw that state sanatoria, rest homes and even night rest homes were built for us to have a good rest every year. I can hardly find words to express our gratitude to him."

Later I learned that most of the holiday-makers in this rest home had spent their holidays at scenic spots including Songdowon in Wonsan, Mt. Kungang-san, a place of superb scenic beauty, or beautiful Lake Samil-po on the east coast last summer and autumn.

A builder who was said to have worked at the construction sites from his childhood remarked, recollecting his bitter past:

"Before liberation builders like me had no shelters to lie down.... Whenever I lie in a soft bed I recall the pre-liberation days when I was driven out of a shabby lodging house because I had no money."

In the pre-liberation days money was everything and men were necessary only for the money-making of the Japanese imperialist bandits and capitalists, and our working people were accorded sub-human treatment.

But, the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who holds people the dearest in the world, liberated the country, made the humiliated workers the masters of the country and brought them all the happiness in the world.

After liberation he, according to the far-reaching plan he had matured in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, set up a people's power and established the most popular social insurance law. As the national economy developed, he saw to it that the state systematically increased its additional investment in the pro-

motion of the welfare of the people.

The fatherly leader did not overlook even a mineral spring, a lake in the thick forest or a waterfall which he saw in the busy days of his on-the-spot guidance but gave deep thought to how to effectively use them for the people and made them serve the toiling people.

Thanks to his profound fatherly love sanatoria and rest homes have been set up by the state in all scenic spots of the country and our working people are leading the happiest life in the world.

"Whenever we think about the great favours of the fatherly leader we renew our determination to work harder." This was what an innovator at the equipment assembling shop who overfulfilled his daily quotas by 200 per cent, said, confirming his determination for tomorrow.

I left the rest home, firmly convinced that this year, a year of construction, the builders, upholding the decision of the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, would demonstrate once again the heroic mettle in the expansion project of the April 13 Iron Works, and thus surely repay the great favours of the leader.

The construction site was literally bubbling over like a melting pot: welding sparks went up from the construction site of furnaces and cranes were noisily hoisting steel structures.

I was glad to think that the holiday-makers now in this rest home would advance vigorously tomorrow at the "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed" at the construction site, and thus make world-startling miracles and innovations once again.

Kim Sun Ryong

Local Industry in Full Flourish in Sakju

Sakju county is situated on the northern mountain region of our country.

In the past it was an uninhabitable, out-of-the-way place.

But under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung it has now turned into a boastful place good to live and work in.

It is a comprehensive consumer goods production base: it has a textile mill turning out various cloths, a wooden article plant producing attractive and durable furniture and foodstuff, clothing, footwear and ironware factories.

The Sakju foodstuff factory stands at the sunny foot of a hill and its employees are all women. Its production processes from feeding raw materials to finishing goods are fully mechanized in a streamlined way. The factory turns out more than 40 kinds of goods including wine, jams and tinned foodstuffs from wild fruits abundant in this region.

The ironware factory started production with a few simple presses. But now it manufactures scores of kinds of hardwares including small refrigerators, electric rice-cooking pots and electric irons.

Modern local industry plants in the county turn out over 2,000 kinds of products of raw materials obtainable in that area.

They fully satisfy the ever-growing needs of the population for various goods through den-

se network of trading establishments in the county. The textile mill produces 48 metres of cloths per head of the county population and sends many kinds of its goods to other localities.

The county people are living a happy life. Now every household in the county has various handy kitchen utensils, chiffoniers, wardrobes, sewing machine as well as a radio or television set.

In the days under Japanese imperialist colonial rule the county did not have even a forge to speak of; people there had to travel scores of *ri* (Ten *ri* approximates four kilometres.) across hills to buy a box of match or a

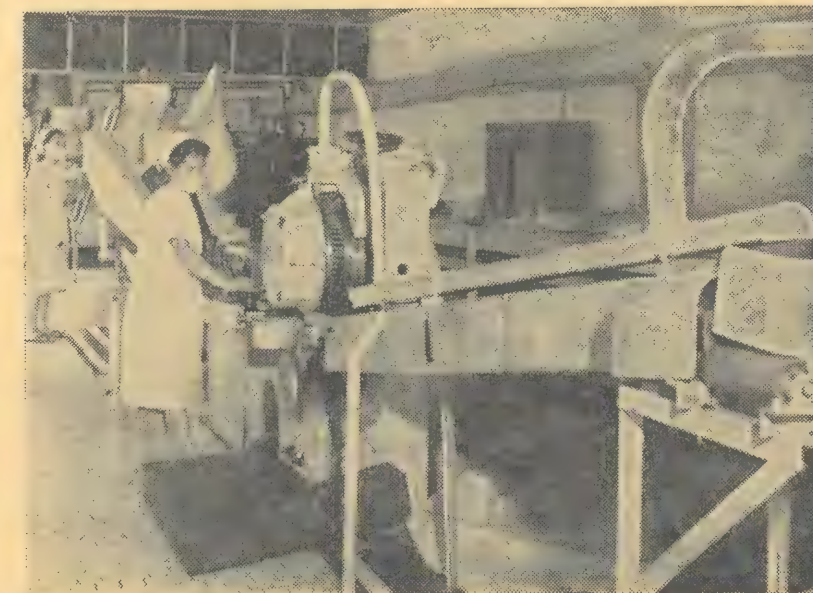
pair of rubber shoes. But now this has become a thing of distant past. Literally an epoch-making change has taken place.

This radical change is due to the fatherly care and love of the great leader who always strives to make our people live an equally happy and abundant life.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To set up and operate more than one small or medium-size factory in each county is an important measure for ensuring the production of large quantities of processed foodstuffs and daily necessities by enlisting local resources without involving an expenditure of state funds, and for im-

All production processes are mechanized at the foodstuff factory





Large quantities of cloths are produced at the textile mill

proving the people's living conditions quickly."

The leader, having elaborated a far-reaching plan to develop the economy comprehensively by the effective use of inexhaustible natural resources in localities, convened in June 1958 a plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee and showed the way to bring about an epochal turn in the extensive development of local industry. A few days after the plenary meeting, he visited Sakju county to put into practice the policy adopted at the meeting.

The leader said that people in mountainous areas could fare well if they made effective use of mountains. And he selected even the sites of new factories and showed solutions of a series of problems arising in the development of local industry, including those of their size, manpower, technology and raw materials.

Now the whole country seethed with a great revolutionary upsurge for creating local industry. At that historic turning point the people of Sakju county, too, turned out as one man in a struggle for the implementation of the leader's on-the-spot instructions. They built ten-odd factories for themselves in a short time.

Despite the heavy pressure of the work of guiding the revolution and construction, the fatherly leader visited this county eight times across steep hills to acquaint himself deeply with the actual situation of its local industry, solve knotty problems one by one and encourage the workers.

On July 15, 1962 the great leader paid the second visit to the Sakju foodstuff factory. He shook hands with its workers one by one and was fully satisfied with the fact that though they were all women they had built a fine fac-

tory and mechanized or semi-automated all production processes. He even tasted the soy produced by them and was pleased with its good quality. And then he praised that they were front-rankers in the technical revolution and their example should be generalized throughout the country.

In accordance with the leader's instruction all other plants, following the example of the foodstuff factory, launched a vigorous movement for technical innovation and improvement of the quality of goods.

Thanks to the active support from the central industry, the material and technical foundations of the local industry in the county were further fortified.

The workers at the local industry factories created several hundred *chongbo* of forests of economic value and fields of wild berries, grapes and vegetables in many places to secure raw materials. In this way, the mountains forsaken for ages turned into "golden mountains."

Now the local industry in Sakju county is developing by leaps and bounds, using its own inexhaustible raw materials and agricultural by-products and having the consumer areas close at hand.

The local industry in Sakju county which has scored these boastful results is an epitome of our local industry which has grown and developed under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader and is a vivid demonstration of the great vitality of our local industry created by him.

Eleven-Year Compulsory Education Introduced in Tosan County

People call our country a "land of learning," a "model of socialist education."

It is because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, regarding the rising generation as the precious treasure of the country, has always shown profound solicitude and concern for bringing them up as genuine masters of the revolution and construction.

Happy indeed are our children who are growing and studying to their heart's content under his warm care.

The Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held in April 1973, adopted the law on completely introducing universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool education in

all towns and villages by 1976.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...With the introduction of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education which gives ten years of schooling, plus one year of compulsory preschool training, our younger generation are receiving eleven years of perfect secondary general education by the benefit of the State."

As in all other areas of our country, Tosan county, a model county of education, has made a big stride in the field of education thanks to the most advanced educational system established by the fatherly leader; its population get the full benefit from the system.

This county is a mountainous area in the central part of our

country, some 200 kilometres away from Pyongyang, the capital.

Before liberation it was far removed from the modern civilization; it had only one private four-year primary school and there were two middle school-boys, sons of the rich, studying in town; 99 per cent of its population were illiterate.

But, today it boasts of over 70 schools at all levels including higher technical schools and a branch college as well as kindergartens; one-third of its population are now learning.

Even in Pyongpung-dong, the remotest village, 32 kilometres away from the county seat, there is a branch senior middle school with two teachers for 13 boys and girls.

In order to make their children get as early as possible the full benefit from the new compulsory education provided by the fatherly leader, the people of the county have newly built more than 200 classrooms in 120 days. In this way they completely introduced universal compulsory eleven-year education in their county last September.

The sound of the bells reporting the opening of the historic new school year was heard echoing happily from this county just at the same hour as in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and other towns.

That day in every valley lovely children were seen heading for schools in ranks; they were in new uniforms and had new satchels and new textbooks provided by the leader as child-

Solid material foundation has been laid for technical education. Photo shows the physical lab of the 'Tosan Girls' Senior Middle School





ren in towns.

The two-storied cosy Yongam Senior Middle School built at the picturesque, sunny foot of a hill, has an enrolment of over 640.

It has the "Room for the Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung" erected with utmost care, 18 classrooms, the Young Pioneers' Room, well-appointed physical, chemical and biological labs. Besides, it has the study rooms for tractor, truck and wireless communication, a rehearsal hall for national music, and various sports apparatuses.

In the practice room for school girls there are 28 up-to-date, highly-efficient sewing machines sent by the leader, which help the school girls learn sewing. In fact, the school is well furnished with sufficient conditions and facilities, so that it can bring up all the school boys and girls into men of a new type who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy and into comprehensively-developed human beings who are possessed of usable knowledge and technology necessary for the building of socialism and communism.

Now each of 18 villages in the county has such a well-arranged senior middle school and every inhabited valley has a branch school.

In the past the inhabitants of the county were densely illiterate and subjected to maltreatment and poverty; for them even the birth of children was rather a source of worry about their food, clothing and education. But, now they live carefree, abundant life and witness ever-developing education for the



The Tosan Combined Kindergarten gives children compulsory preschool training thanks to introduction of compulsory senior middle school education. Photo shows children of the senior class of the kindergarten at work

younger generation.

That is why they extend the warmest thanks to the fatherly leader who has established an excellent socialist education system for them.

With the introduction of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and compulsory one-year preschool training, all our children from 5 to 16 are to receive free, complete secondary general education for 11 years—one year at kindergarten and ten years at school—in the same content under the single education system in town and country.

The universal compulsory eleven-year education is a brilliant embodiment of the Juche-oriented educational thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has devoted his all to the education of the rising generation, successors to the revolution, regarding it as one of the fundamental questions decisive of the

destiny of the country and the future of the revolution since he set out on the road of revolution in his early years.

Thanks to the introduction of the new educational system, our rising generation are growing into reliable revolutionary reserves possessed of the essence of revolutionary world outlook, into the highly-civilized and developed social members equipped with wide general knowledge and more than one technique and skill and into able builders of socialism and communism.

As independent and creative men who are armed firmly with the Juche idea and trained under this new educational system established by the fatherly leader, they will speed up further the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions both in town and country.

Kwon O Sik

Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge on a Farm

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to succeed in the rural technical revolution, the leadership personnel in the field of agriculture and the agricultural working people must first of all intensify technical study to raise their level of technique and skill."

The Chollima Hwasong Co-op Farm is striving to improve its farmers' scientific and technical knowledge in line with the requirement of the development of agriculture which is now being modernized and industrialized.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the co-op farm on many occasions and instructed to mechanize all operations in crop cultivation, animal husbandry, vegetable farming and fruit growing and introduce scientific farming methods to increase agricultural production while making farming work easier. The farm disseminates scientific and technical know-how in close combination with the work to implement the programme instructions of the leader.

The work to improve the scientific and technical knowledge of the farmers is done in the agricultural science and technology propaganda halls of the farm.

The halls have a large stock of books on science and technology, analyzing apparatuses, specimens of crops, accessories of farm machines and various diagrams on technology.

In the halls the farmers acquire knowledges of pedology, biology, fertilizers, growth accelerants and scientific farming methods, tractor and other farm machines in accordance with the study plan for raising the level of technical knowledge.

The dissemination work of scientific knowledge is closely combined with practical activities.

The technical section of the farm, together with farmers, works out ways to mechanize some kinds of work which are still done by hand and apply scientific farming methods, and introduces them one by one.

Last year, in order to establish a scientific fertilizing system agronomists and assistant agronomists and many farmers analyzed soils in all fields and correctly fixed the amount of fertilizers of three elements and microelements to be applied and the time of their application. They also took measures for land improvement.

In this course, the farmers obtained a deeper knowledge of soils and fertilizers and soil an-

alysis.

All production processes of the farm are turning into technical ones day after day. So the farm organizes demonstrations, short courses in technique and shows of scientific films to satisfactorily solve the scientific and technical problems arising in all processes of farm work—from seed selection and sowing to harvesting, thrashing and care and keeping of seeds.

This year it held methodological lectures on germinating seeds and growing rice seedlings. As a result, its young rice plants were stronger.

A vigorous movement is afoot on the farm to master techniques of tractor and other farm machines.

The farmers make theoretical study of the structure and action

Co-op farmers making analysis of composition of fertilizers



of tractor, truck and other farm machines in the agricultural science and technology propaganda halls. On the other hand, they learn how to handle farm machines, doing, with the help of the technicians, ploughing, transport, sowing and levelling with machines.

As a result, managerial personnel, all youths and many farmers of the farm can drive tractors and do farm work with machines.

The acquirement of machine technique by many farmers remarkably raised the mechanization level of the farm work.

The stock breeding has completely been mechanized on the farm, and important progress has been made in the comprehensive mechanization of rice and vegetable cultivation.

Farmers take correspondence courses of higher technical schools and colleges and get systematic education at technical training centres. As a result, the number of agronomists and assistant agronomists and skilled farmers continues to increase.

The general level of scientific and technical knowledge of the farmers has risen notably. Consequently, the farm work has become pleasant, and great changes are taking place in agricultural production.

The farm boosted the per-chongbo grain yield by more than one ton last year compared with the year before last, and also greatly increased the output of vegetable, fruit and meat.

The managerial personnel and peasants of the Chollima Hwasong Co-op Farm take a great pride in having become the masters of the rural technical revolution under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They are all working harder to acquire scientific and technical knowledge to become agronomists and assistant agronomists in the near future, stepping up the struggle to win the title of the "innovation farm of loyalty in honour of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the rural theses."

Song Se Hwan

Songrim Children's Palace

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have to enlarge the capacity of our existing nurseries and kindergartens and build many modern ones to provide the best facilities for the education of our little children all over the country."

There stands a graceful, magnificent children's palace in the heart of Songrim, an iron producer-city. It was built for children of the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and other working people in the city thanks to the profound solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

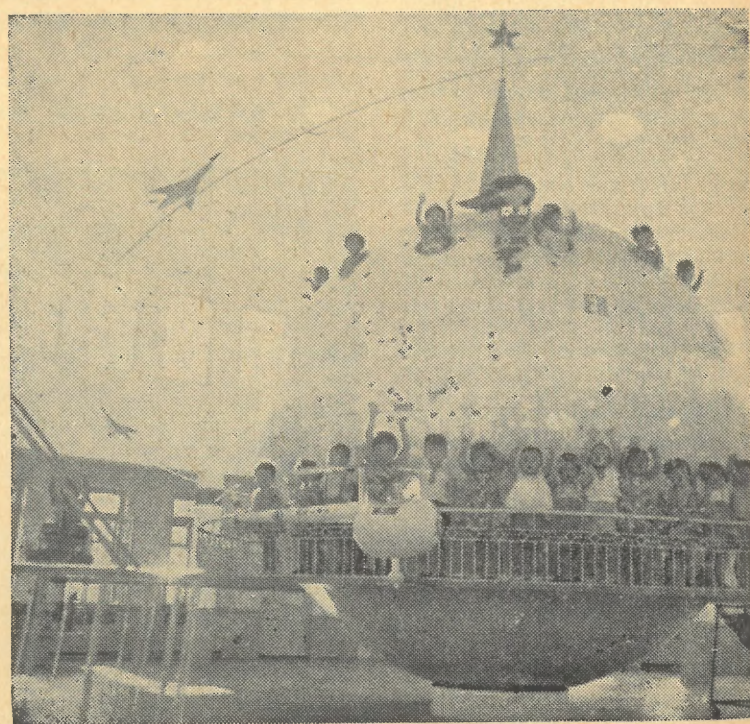
The children are growing up there in good health, wanting for nothing.

The state sent the palace fine nurses and medical workers. The palace has a building site of 30,000 square metres and three big main buildings with accommodations for over 1,500 children and a large hall for various plays.

The rooms are arranged in various types, taking into account psychological features of children of different ages.

Temperature and humidity are regulated automatically in the rooms. Rooms are conveniently connected with bath rooms, barber's, disinfect-

Children making a "round-the-world trip" in the merry-go-round



ing rooms and other sanitary facilities. So it is possible to bring up children healthily in clean circumstances.

The palace has many fine playing facilities.

The children always play merrily using over 1,000 pieces of sporting goods and playthings. They can dabble merrily in the wading pool through all seasons, play at travelling in the reunification-train play ground, and have a pleasant time in the big globe-shaped merry-go-round carrying more than 80 children at a time.

Various kinds of delicious and highly-nutritious foods are cooked for children under the scientific nourishment system in the big mechanized and automated kitchen in the palace.

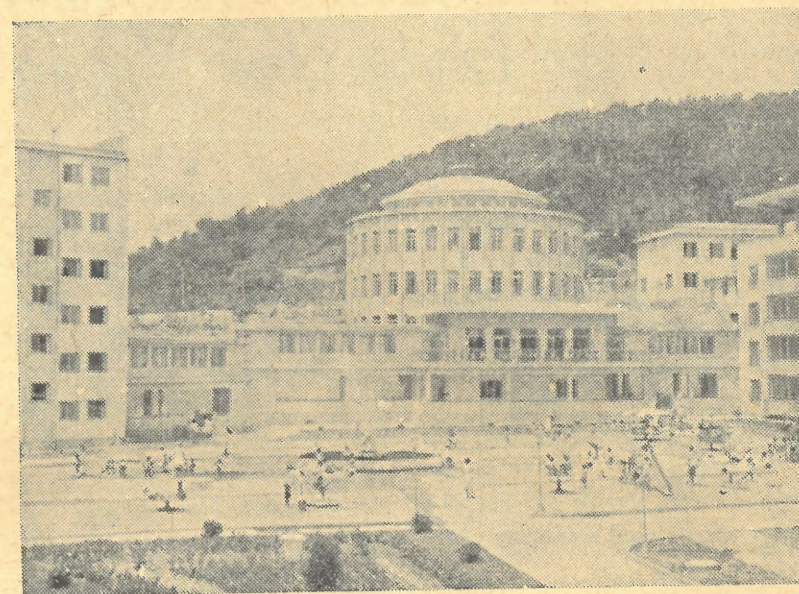
Each building has a modern medical-service room where doctors regularly examine the children's health and pay attention to even minor symptoms of diseases and take proper preventive measures in good time.

The children are under special protection in the children's wards.

The equipment, facilities and fixtures of the palace are all the best of the kinds and are so made as to bring up children well.

The palace takes good care of children's health, feeds highly-nutritious food and gives attention to their sanitation to make children healthy and strong. It also develops their aesthetic sense and gives them preparatory education to rapidly acclimatize themselves to the life in kindergarten.

Children learn mother tongue and counting figures; they have also lessons in music and dance.



A view of the children's palace with a building site of 30,000 square metres

They are good at telling the story about Mangyongdae where the leader was born and spent his childhood, and in front of the leader's portrait they bow saying "Marshal Kim Il Sung, thank you."

Attaching great importance to the nursing and education of children, the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung devotes deep concern to rearing them as reliable successors to the revolution and shows profound solicitude for them.

As a result, innumerable fine nurseries and kindergartens have been built in urban and rural areas throughout the country, where all children are growing up happily at state and public expense.

Whenever he came to the complex for on-the-spot guidance, the leader,

valuing the children of the workers, showed warmer love and solicitude for them than that of their parents, so that they can grow up most happily.

In the past, the workers there could not bring up their sons and daughters well under the Japanese imperialists' ruthless oppression and exploitation, and women were dismissed because they had children and tramped the streets.

Today the workers and other working people in Songrim are striving to be infinitely loyal to the fatherly leader who not only brought them genuine happiness and true life but also takes deep care of their life and even their children's future.

Song Su Il

US Imperialism Frantically Manoeuvres to Ignite New War in Korea

Twenty-four years ago, the US imperialist aggressors ignited an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic with the aim of turning the whole of Korea into their colony and, using her as a stepping stone, of invading the Asian continent. But, they met with the strong counteroffensive of the heroic Korean people and People's Army and suffered a crushing, ignominious defeat.

Nevertheless, the US imperialist aggressors, instead of drawing a due lesson from their defeat, persist in their manoeuvres for aggression and war, staying on in south Korea.

Today they are further intensifying their manoeuvres for aggression and their scheme to provoke a new war has become more undisguised.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As it is losing one foothold after another for aggression in Asia the United States increasingly regards south Korea as a major stronghold for Asian aggression and is trying to keep its hold on it by all means, describing it as a 'testing ground for the Nixon doctrine.'" ("Let Us Completely Frustrate US Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia," Eng. ed., p. 9.)

As the crisis of their colonial rule has deepened in south Korea and their policy of Asian aggression has gone into total bankruptcy, the US

imperialists are madly working to provoke a new war in Korea while scheming to keep their hold on south Korea.

Even after the historic North-South Joint Statement, which stipulates solving the reunification question independently and peacefully rejecting outside forces, was made public, the US imperialists have viciously manoeuvred to realize their wild ambition of aggression by all means, openly declaring that "the US troops will not withdraw from south Korea," that they "will continue to promote the plan for the modernization of the ROK army" and that they "will continue to fulfil the ROK-US mutual defence pact obligations." They have tried madly to hamper Korea's reunification and perpetuate her division, instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the north-south confrontation.

In order to provoke another aggressive war in Korea, the US imperialist aggressors have reinforced their aggressive armed forces in south Korea.

They have already brought into south Korea tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other mass-destruction weapons.

They have moved to south Korea from Japan all their aggressive tactical air force and replaced their aggressive troops occupying south Korea with those who "have the ex-

periences of actual fighting" in the aggressive war in Viet Nam.

On the other hand, they have further expanded the south Korean puppet army and are stepping up its "modernization," prattling that they should help the south Korean bellicose elements to secure the "predominance of strength" in the dialogue between the north and the south.

They have further increased the ground force of the south Korean puppet army, formed atomic and guided missile units and reinforced its naval and air forces. During the period from 1971 when the north-south dialogue began to September 1973, the US imperialists used 800 million dollars for the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and are now increasing their military "aid" as never before. They have transferred to the south Korean puppet army various up-to-date heavy weapons and military equipment which they used in the aggressive war in Viet Nam, shipped into south Korea a great number of new-type weapons and operational equipment and are stepping up the conversion of the "homeland reserve force" over two million strong into a "fighting force."

Meanwhile, in accordance with the policy of the US imperialists for aggression and war, ports and airfields and other military bases and

setups are being newly built or expanded in different parts of south Korea. The US imperialists have stepped up the building of strategic roads and the railways for military purpose and are even scheming to convert the Cheju-do Island into their new nuclear base.

Along with this, with the aim of increasing the military and economic potentials of south Korea and securing the supply of weapons and combat and technical equipment to the south Korean puppet army on the spot, the US imperialists have provided materials and funds to the south Korean puppet clique to build "M-16 rifle" and ammunition factories there.

Besides, they have frequently sent their warmongers, war maniacs, to south Korea to hold secret confabs with the south Korean puppet clique and inspect the military bases and instigate the latter to step up war preparations.

At the beginning of this year alone, the US Pacific air force commander and the US army commander and other bellicose elements wormed into south Korea one after another and openly stirred up war and held secret war confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The US imperialists are actively drawing the Japanese militarists in the execution of their policy of aggression and war.

The Japanese militarists, who have set out on foreign aggression again with the backing of US imperialism, are further intensifying their political, economic and military infiltra-

tion into south Korea with the aim of restoring their old position in Korea and are actively joining the US imperialists in their military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

While increasing armed forces and working for military aggression the US imperialists are madly staging large-scale war exercises.

Last year alone, the US imperialist aggressors brought out a great number of tanks, armoured cars, military aircraft and ground units near the River Rimjin-gang in the Demilitarized Zone and staged a large-scale "joint operation exercise". This was followed by other powder-reeking war exercises such as "air-lifting mobile operation exercise," "south Korea-US joint landing exercise," "guided missile firing exercise" and "winter mobile exercise."

There is no room for doubt that all these "exercises" resembling actual war are direct provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

In order to create a war atmosphere the US imperialist aggressors incessantly commit all sorts of hostile acts against our side and at the same time egg the south Korean bellicose elements on to commit without hesitation the direct armed provocations against our side.

Their provocative acts have become more naked. This is fully proved by the fact that last year alone they committed over 16,200 cases of provocations against the northern half of the Republic in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

In gross violation of the Armistice Agreement the US imperialists have completely converted the Demilitarized Zone into a combat position to attack the northern half of the Republic and are provocatively firing at our side various heavy and automatic weapons they have illegally brought in there.

Last year the south Korean puppet army fired over 10,100 shells and bullets into the areas of our side on more than 210 occasions by mobilizing 105 mm howitzers, 106.7 mm mortars, 57 mm recoilless guns and other heavy and automatic weapons under cover of their military planes.

This clearly shows the world that the US imperialists are not only the tenacious and vicious provocateur and the author of tension in Korea but also the criminal who menaces seriously peace and security in Korea and the Far East.

The south Korean bellicose elements are also committing hostile acts of sending specially-trained armed spies into the areas of our side according to plans to commit espionage and subversion, kill or kidnap people and set fire to our establishments.

The US imperialist aggressors and the south Korean bellicose elements continue to commit military provocative acts against our side not only on the ground but also on the sea and in the sky.

In the period from October last year to February 20 this year they sent into our west coastal waters over 900 various naval vessels, armed ships and spy ships on more

than 350 occasions to commit vicious espionage and hostile acts against our side.

The south Korean bellicose elements, at the dictates of the US imperialists, fabricated the "West Sea incident" and kicked up a boisterous "anti-communist" racket, keying up tension between the north and the south. On February 15 they sent their spy ships disguised as fishing boats under the careful plan deep into the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic to commit vicious military hostile acts, further aggravating tension.

Synchronizing with this, the brigandish US imperialist aggressors send into the territorial air space of the northern half of the Republic their military planes including the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" to commit aggressive provocative acts against our side incessantly.

All these facts clearly show that the US imperialists are running amuck to deliberately aggravate ten-

sion, create a war danger and provoke a new war in Korea.

As they face a more serious crisis in south Korea, the US imperialists drive their puppets to intensified fascist suppression and make frenzied war preparations to save themselves from the crisis by starting another aggressive war. But this is a foolish act.

With no amount of desperate efforts can they realize their dirty aggressive design.

Today peace in Korea is maintained only by the patient efforts of our people.

Our people have no interest in provoking others but they will never allow anyone to toy with them.

The Korean people who are under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the gifted military strategist, and firmly rallied around him, always closely follow with heightened vigilance the enemy's reckless manoeuvres for

another war and are fully ready to repulse any invasion of the enemy at a stroke.

The US imperialists should look squarely at the realities and desist from running riot, and quit south Korea at once, taking along all their aggressive armed forces.

If the US imperialists keep occupying south Korea and increasing tension and eventually venture to start a war, disregarding the repeated warnings of our people, they will be dealt a fatal retaliatory blow by our people and burnt to death for good in the flames they themselves kindle.

Pak Song Gon

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster
"US troops, go home!"

BACK COVER: A chemicalized farm



FRONT COVER: Young Pioneers learn indomitable spirit from the heroic Korean People's Armymen

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